

JPRS 74482

30 October 1979

# South and East Asia Report

No. 851

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

<b>REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE</b>		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74482	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.																											
4. Title and Subtitle SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT, No. 851			5. Report Date 30 October 1979																												
7. Author(s)			6.																												
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.																												
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address  As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.																												
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)																												
			13. Type of Report & Period Covered																												
15. Supplementary Notes			14.																												
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words)  The report contains information on political, economic, sociological, and technological developments in the countries of South, Southeast, and East Asia.																															
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors																															
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Propaganda</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-Asian Affairs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Malaysia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Political Science</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Nepal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sociology</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Pakistan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Economics</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Brunei</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Culture (Social Sciences)</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burma</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Singapore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethnology</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sri Lanka</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Taiwan</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Kampuchea</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laos</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Propaganda	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-Asian Affairs	<input type="checkbox"/> Malaysia	Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia	<input type="checkbox"/> Nepal	Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh	<input type="checkbox"/> Pakistan	Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Brunei	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Philippines	Culture (Social Sciences)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burma	<input type="checkbox"/> Singapore	Ethnology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sri Lanka		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia	<input type="checkbox"/> Taiwan		<input type="checkbox"/> Kampuchea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laos	
Propaganda	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-Asian Affairs	<input type="checkbox"/> Malaysia																													
Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia	<input type="checkbox"/> Nepal																													
Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh	<input type="checkbox"/> Pakistan																													
Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Brunei	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Philippines																													
Culture (Social Sciences)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burma	<input type="checkbox"/> Singapore																													
Ethnology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sri Lanka																													
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia	<input type="checkbox"/> Taiwan																													
	<input type="checkbox"/> Kampuchea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand																													
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laos																														
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms																															
c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5C, 5K																															
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 71																											
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price																											

30 October 1979

## SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

No. 851

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS	
Presidents Suharto, Marcos Meet To Discuss Mutual Problems (KOMPAS, 18, 19 Jul 79) .....	1
Oil Purchase, LPG Manufacture Agreement LNG Memorandum Signed	
AUSTRALIA	
Briefs	
Mineral Development	4
New Zealand Inflation	4
Space Tracking Station	4
BANGLADESH	
Briefs	
CSSR Technical Aid	5
BURMA	
1979-80 Paddy Purchase Prices Announced (THE WORKING PEOPLE'S PRESS, 14 Sep 79) .....	6
INDIA	
PRC, CIA Behind Secessionist Forces in Northeast (Editorial; PATRIOT, 11 Oct 79) .....	7
Indian Commentator on Relations With USSR, Defense Plans (G. K. Reddy; HINDU, 7 Oct 79) .....	9

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Ordinance Against Hoarders Comes Into Force 15 October (Delhi Domestic Service, 15 Oct 79) .....	12
---	----

New Ordinance  
Singh Defends Ordinance

## Briefs

Cooperation With USSR	13
India-China Association	13
Industrial Growth Trend	13
Foodgrain Losses	14
International Funds for Agricultural Development	14
FRG Assistance	14
Thermal Power Capacity	14

## INDONESIA

Root Causes of Social Unrest Should Be Sought (KOMPAS, 11 Aug 79) .....	15
Population Figures for Transmigration Projects (MERDEKA, 1 Aug 79) .....	18
Smallpox Immunization No Longer Required by Indonesia (SINAR HARAPAN, 25 Jul 79) .....	23
Test Firing Conducted From BO-105 Helicopter (SINAR HARAPAN, 24 Jul 79) .....	24
Emergency Food Aid Recommended for Lembata (SINAR HARAPAN, 20 Jul 79) .....	25
Rice Production To Exceed Target (KOMPAS, 14 Aug 79) .....	27
Efforts To Improve Response to National Disasters (KOMPAS, 3 Aug 79) .....	29
Giant Wave Strikes Lombok Island (KOMPAS, various dates) .....	31
Undersea Volcano Possible Cause Disaster Area a Desert Cause of Disaster Investigated	
Asahan River Diverted for Dam Construction (HARIAN UMUM AB, 13 Aug 79) .....	36

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Japan Offers Loan to Pertamina for Oil Exploration  
(WARTA PERTAMINA, Jun 79) ..... 38

Pertamina's Role in Third Five-Year Plan Discussed  
(WARTA PERTAMINA, Jun 79) ..... 40

Briefs  
Aircraft Purchases ..... 43

## LAOS

Commentary Attacks U.S., PRC on Refugee Issue  
(VIENTIANE MAI, 13 Jul 79) ..... 44

Thoulakhom District Literacy Campaign Reported  
(Various sources, 9, 11 Aug 79) ..... 46

Demographic Data Reported  
Campaign Described

Co-op Members To Be Compensated for Land  
(SIANG PASASON, 10 Jul 79) ..... 48

Slaughter of Livestock, Coercion of Co-op Members Discussed  
(SIANG PASASON, 7 Jul 79) ..... 50

Briefs  
Sisatthanak Trade ..... 52  
Vang Vieng Rice Sales ..... 52  
Saithani Rices Sales ..... 52  
Vientiane Crop Progress ..... 52

## PHILIPPINES

Two More Drillships Due; 4 Now Drilling  
(BULLETIN TODAY, 6 Oct 79) ..... 54

Marcos Creates New Cottage Industry Body  
(BULLETIN TODAY, 7 Oct 79) ..... 56

## SRI LANKA

Briefs  
Tea Exports ..... 57  
Oil From Indonesia ..... 57  
Rice Import Target ..... 57

## THAILAND

Police Commanders Given More Authority  
(SIAM RAT, 19 Jun 79) ..... 58



# CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Farmers' Federation Head Assassinated, Police To Investigate (SIAM RAT, various dates) .....	60
Family Reports Threats	
Police Promise Investigation	
Suspect Arrested	
Increased Thai-FRC Trade Noted (SIAM RAT, 14 Jun 79) .....	65
Lignite To Be Used in Place of Oil (SIAM RAT, 27 Jun 79) .....	66
Briefs	
Oil Shale in Northeast	67
Per Capita Income Figures	67

## PRESIDENTS SUHARTO, MARCOS MEET TO DISCUSS MUTUAL PROBLEMS

### Oil Purchase, LPG Manufacture Agreement

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 Jul 79 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Indonesia is prepared to sell 5,000 more barrels of crude oil a day to the Philippines, bringing total sales to 25,000 barrels a day. This is the maximum amount which can be offered the Philippines since Indonesia's domestic requirements are rising.

Sudharmono, MENSESNEG [state minister/state secretary], provided this information at the end of the first phase of the discussions held between President Suharto and President Ferdinand Marcos in Puerto Azul on Tuesday evening [17 July]. Earlier, while the discussions were under way, Fransisco Tatad, Philippine information minister, indicated that President Marcos was submitting a request for an additional amount of oil which would increase total sales from 20,000 to 33,000 barrels a day.

Minister Sudharmono said the oil would be sold at the international price and that the contract period was 1 year and could be extended for another year.

He confirmed that an advantageous cooperative agreement had been achieved on Indonesian natural gas which would be converted into liquefied natural gas to be used as the basic material for manufacturing LPG (liquefied petroleum gas).

Regarding the Philippine readiness to barter Indonesian crude oil for rice, the MENSESNEG said Indonesia would not enter into such a barter arrangement. "Should the Philippines offer its surplus rice and should we want to buy it, of course we shall buy it as we have always done," he said.

According to information received, the Indonesian side is also interested in increasing bilateral trade between the two countries, particularly in the framework of expanding the number and increasing the amount of commodities traded. Asked whether the matter of persons crossing the border between the two countries was included in the agenda, Tatad said, "Don't know."



According to information obtained by KOMPAS, border traffic mainly involved Indonesians who worked in the Philippines and lived in the Sangir (Sulut) archipelago.

Some time ago many who returned to Indonesia had trouble finding new home sites despite the local government's efforts. The RI government also repatriated any Philippine resident who entered the RI territory, including persons who had participated in opposing the Manila government in the south Philippines.

According to informed circles, there were few very urgent matters to be decided upon during this work visit. Nevertheless, a number of the matters discussed are expected to yield favorable results, such as the Philippine claim to Sabah, rebellion in the south Philippines, traffic on the RI-Philippine border, increased ASEAN cooperation mainly in trade among the nations, and expansion of import duty and excise facilities, the Indochina situation and refugees, and so on.

#### LNG Memorandum Signed

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 Jul 79 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] Piet Haryono, Pertamina executive director, and leaders of the Philippine National Oil Company signed a memorandum of understanding on the cooperative development of the LNG project in North Sumatra on Wednesday [18 July] in Puerto Azul.

The signing of the document took place at the beginning of the second phase of discussions being held between President Suharto and President Ferdinand Marcos. Both heads of government witnessed the signing ceremony.

Piet Haryono told newsmen that the Philippines would invest \$26 million in the construction of the LNG plant in Pangkalan Brandan and \$7.5 million in the installation of a pipeline in Rantau. The Philippines will be reimbursed this amount later with LNG sold to the Philippines at the going price in the market at that time.

According to the executive director, Pertamina has an LNG plant at Rantau, and the pipeline to be installed by the Philippines will carry some of its product to the port for export to the Philippines. Haryono said LNG was a basic material for manufacturing LPG. Because Indonesia needs LPG for domestic purposes, only 20 to 30 percent of the LNG will be exported to the Philippines. The LNG production capacity is about 200 tons a day.

Haryono said President Marcos greatly appreciated Indonesia's aid in exploring and refining oil in the Philippines. Pertamina is helping the Philippines to find and produce oil in the Palawan waters. One of the wells has begun to produce 24,000 barrels a day. This first Philippine well is located offshore and Pertamina experts are still working there.

## Important Priority

Oil is one of the Philippine's priorities because that country is very dependent on overseas oil. On Tuesday afternoon [17 July], while the meeting between Presidents Suharto and Marcos was underway, Mrs Imelda Marcos came to the meeting place and questioned one of the assistants there more or less as follows: "Can we get additional oil from Indonesia?" He answered in Tagalog, "You can get 5,000 barrels." Earlier, when the discussions had just begun, Fransisco Tatad, information minister, announced that the Philippines had asked for an augmentation which would bring the daily total to 33,000 barrels.

Heretofore the Philippines has depended on Middle East nations for 72 percent of its oil requirements. A number of these nations were feared to be upset with the Philippines because of the Moslem rebellion in the south. The Philippines obtains 9 percent of its oil from the People's Republic of China, 5 percent from Malaysia, and 14 percent from Indonesia. Tied to trade with Indonesia, the Philippines would like to improve its balance of trade with Indonesia, which has been very unbalanced since 1975 when it began to import oil from Indonesia. For instance, in 1978 imports from Indonesia were valued at \$148 million, 97 percent of which was the value of oil imports. Philippine exports to Indonesia were valued at only \$90 million.

## Rice and Fertilizer

Regarding further bilateral economic relations, MENSESNEG Sudharmono clarified that President Marcos had offered to sell a minimum of 100,000 tons of surplus rice to Indonesia this year. President Suharto replied that Indonesia would give priority to the purchase of rice from the Philippines. Although domestic production this year was considered less poor than had been anticipated, Indonesia still requires additional imports for the national stockpile.

In the meeting in Puerto Azul, the Philippines also indicated its desire to buy urea fertilizer from Indonesia to cover a 40 to 50 percent shortfall in this year's requirements. Philippine urea requirements range between 300,000 and 400,000 tons a year. According to Sudharmono, Indonesia, of course, can cover the Philippine shortfall although it is asking that deliveries be coordinated over a fairly long period, say 3 years, so that Indonesia can better plan production and exports to other neighboring countries such as Bangladesh and India.

Sudharmono said Indonesia now produces about 2 million tons of fertilizer a year. This will rise by about 1 million tons a year in 2 or 3 years when the ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] urea plant in Aceh and the plant in East Kalimantan each begin producing 560,000 tons a year.

6804

CSO: 4213

## AUSTRALIA

### BRIEFS

**MINERAL DEVELOPMENT**--The Federal Government has given the go ahead to two big mining companies to begin exploration and development of the Roxby Downs deposits in South Australia. The two development companies are the Western Mining Corporation and BP, and they will produce uranium, copper and gold. Capital expenditure has been estimated at more than \$1,000 million. Western Mining will retain the major role in management and control of the project, and Australian equity has been set at 51 percent. The Australian Government will retain control over the export of uranium. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Oct 79 OW]

**NEW ZEALAND INFLATION**--Auckland, Oct 15--New Zealand's quarterly (July-September) inflation rate has risen to five percent--the highest since 1947 when war time price controls were first listed. The government's expansionary pre-election monetary policies are chiefly to blame according to Institute of Economic Research economist, Rory O'Malley. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0042 GMT 15 Oct 79 OW]

**SPACE TRACKING STATION**--Canberra, Oct. 9 (AFP)--Australia will build a space tracking station at Carnarvon, western Australia, to monitor a European Space Agency (ESA) satellite, due for launching in June 1980. Installation of essential equipment is expected to be completed in time to support the launch of Meteosat 2, an ESA meteorological satellite, in June 1980. Science Minister Senator Jim Webster said that ESA would provide the specialised equipment for the new station and the Australian Overseas Telecommunications Commission would provide the staff to operate and maintain the facility. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0647 GMT 9 Oct 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

## BANGLADESH

### BRIEFS

CSSR TECHNICAL AID—Czechoslovakia is to extend more assistance to Bangladesh in the power sector. This was stated by the deputy prime minister, Mr Maudud Ahmed, after returning to Dacca from Prague. He said besides financial assistance Bangladesh will also receive technical help from the Czech Government. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 13 Oct 79 9K]

CSO: 4220

## 1979-80 PADDY PURCHASE PRICES ANNOUNCED

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S PRESS in English 14 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

**RANGOON, 13 Sep—The Ministry of Trade has issued Notifications 1/79, 2/79 and 3/79 fixing purchase prices of paddy for 1979-80 and announcing the townships where the Agricultural and Farm Produce Trade Corporation is to buy paddy.**

The purchase prices of 1979-80 paddy crop (per 100 baskets) announced in Ministry of Trade Notification No 1/79 are:

Paddy variety	Prices for three grades		
	K	K	K
Ngasein	900	940	970
Meedon	940	980	1010
Ermahta	955	1000	1035
Ngakywe	1090	1130	1160
Kaukhnyin	900	940	970

CSO: 4220

PRC, CIA BEHIND SECESSIONIST FORCES IN NORTHEAST

Delhi PATRIOT in English 11 Oct 79 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "N-E Region"]

[Text] It is unfortunate that at a time when all the national parties have made unity and integrity of India the main plank of their election campaign, secessionist forces should be raising their ugly head in the north-eastern region. A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed in greater Imphal following fatal attacks on two senior government officers including a personal assistant to the deputy inspector-general of police. Only the other day, 18 inmates of a Mizoram jail, mostly commandos of the banned Mizo National Front, gained their freedom through a tunnel they had managed to dig out. The MNF underground set-up is believed to have trained a number of tribals in Tripura in guerrilla warfare, apparently to open a second front of insurgency. It is important to note that it is widely known in New Delhi that Mizo rebels have of late stepped up their activities and are operating from a base in Bangladesh, probably in the Chittagong hill areas. After the liberation of Bangladesh, the rebels moved to the Arakan hill range on the Burmese side of the border. They seem to have shifted their base again from Burma to Bangladesh. It is also well known to both our Foreign Ministry and Home Ministry that, while in Burma, these rebels made trips to China for training and arms. In Manipur, the extremist elements began operating under the name of the "Revolutionary Government of Manipur" and the "People's Liberation Army". The so-called PLA too has stepped up its activities.

This new spurt in violent activity in our sensitive north-eastern borders cannot be dismissed lightly. It appears that the recrudescence in this region, particularly in Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura, is manifestation of a bigger plan to terrorise the entire region. There is every possibility that an attempt would be made by anonymous agencies to bring about an organisational coordination of all extremist activity in the region. Such exercises were witnessed in the past too. These moves, however fizzled out. There are reasons to believe that behind these destabilization manoeuvres in this area are both Peking and the CIA. Perhaps the CIA base in Bangkok too is active.



Whatever may be the element of truth in the reports of collusion between these extremist elements and the rulers of our neighbouring countries, it is imperative that the Indian people should be alive to the threat posed by these elements to our integrity and unity. Our political parties may be busy in their electoral battles and perhaps rightly so. But the overall national interest demands that they should not overlook this new hazard. It is high time that the caretaker government headed by Mr Charan Singh takes the people into confidence and tells them as to which are the foreign countries behind these forces.

CSO: 4220

## INDIAN COMMENTATOR ON RELATIONS WITH USSR, DEFENSE PLANS

Madras HINDU in English 7 Oct 79 p 2 BK

[Commentary by G. K. Reddy]

[Excerpts] The Soviet thinking on India is constrained by the sobering realisation that it is not just another third world country that could be taken for granted or dovetailed into its grand designs in the region. Despite its continued reliance on Soviet political support, economic cooperation and supply of defence equipment, the real importance of India to Moscow lies in its non-alignment, its ability to influence third world opinion.

If India were another Cuba or Vietnam, it would be of no great use to the Soviet Union in the superpower rivalries in the third world. It is in recognition of this hard reality that Moscow has made no attempt at any stage to pressure India beyond a point to fall in line with its own postures against China or become the nucleus of a Soviet-backed Asian collective security scheme.

But there is a qualitative difference between the renewed indifference of the U.S. towards India and the self-imposed Soviet restraint in not resorting to any arm-twisting to compel this country to keep making at least some symbolic gestures to demonstrate its solidarity with it. While the U.S. has lost much of its enthusiasm for the restoration of democracy in India in the wake of the latest political squabbles, the Soviet Union continues to watch the developments closely without repeating the past mistake of identifying itself overtly with any party, personality or policy projection.

The Soviet premier, Mr. Kosygin, did try his best during his last visit to induce India to recognise the new Kampuchean regime, but took care to avoid the impression that this exercise in friendly persuasion had the ugly overtones of outright pressurisation. It is no longer Moscow's policy to strive for a common Indo-Soviet strategy against China but confine its efforts to the consolidation of its influence in India and extend it step by step to the rest of the South Asian region.

The Indian defence delegation that went to Moscow two weeks back with a big shopping list has returned fully satisfied with the Soviet response to the requests for the supply of new weapon systems, increasing the pace of indigenisation of their production under licence and deferred payment at nominal interest rates. The delegation, led by the defence secretary, included officers from the Finance Ministry, the deputy chief of the army staff and director of ordnance services, the vice-chief of the naval staff and director of naval planning, and deputy chief of the air staff and technical experts from the air force. The defence production secretary will be heading another delegation which is leaving next week to discuss the manufacturing details for producing the new weapon systems.

The Indian army, navy and air force are faced with the dual tasks of upgrading their existing weapon systems while acquiring new ones for a balanced improvement of their offensive and defensive roles. The equipment the three services are acquiring should carry them through the 1980s and continue to be in use with front line formations before they switch over to the next generation of weapon systems.

The whole programme of modernisation and expansion of the three services spread over the next 10 years is going to cost the country anything up to Rs. 10,000 crores. The Jaguar programme, the submarine manufacture, the switch-over to latest tanks and other improved weapon systems would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3,000 crores to Rs. 5,000 crores during the next decade.

The equipment that India is trying to acquire from the Soviet Union would be in the range of Rs. 2,000 crores if all the items asked for are offered and obtained in due course. The one great advantage in getting Soviet equipment is that, apart from its rugged quality, simplicity of maintenance and quicker indigenisation of production, the prices are highly competitive depending on political conditions. The payment procedures are equally attractive, carrying a very nominal rate of interest.

The Indian defence purchases from the Soviet Union by and large contain an average 40 per cent grant element built into the pricing and payment procedures, unlike the Western suppliers who keep on stepping up both prices and interest rates. For example, the T-72 tank that is being offered carries a price tag of only Rs. 75 lakhs each against Rs. 1.5 crores per piece for the German-built Leopard II tanks or the slightly cheaper British Chieftains. There is also the additional advantage of payment in rupees instead of in hard currency and the prices are tailored to take care of variations in the ruble exchange rates. The Soviet Union is ready to give immediately whatever India wants and commence the deliveries as soon as possible.

But it is not without significance that Moscow is in no great hurry to clinch these deals and finalise all the details until the elections, so that there is no likelihood of any repudiation of the commitments made with the present

caretaker government by the next government. Kremlin's real interest is not in extracting higher prices but in enhancing its political leverage by increasing India's reliance on Moscow for its defence equipment. The sad part of it all is that the West, which views these defence deals with the Soviet Union with grave suspicion, has left India with no choice.

CSO: 4220

INDIA

ORDINANCE AGAINST HOARDERS COMES INTO FORCE 15 OCTOBER

New Ordinance

Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The preventive detention ordinance against black marketing and hoarding comes into force today. The aim of the ordinance is to insure supplies of essential commodities and take action against antisocial elements and economic offenders.

Singh Defends Ordinance

Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Oct 79 BK

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Charan Singh, who was addressing public meetings at Hissar and Kaithal in Haryana, referred to the ordinance and said that committees with high court judges will examine cases of detention under the ordinance. The judges will be selected by the chief justices of the supreme court and the high courts.

Referring to the opposition in some quarters to the ordinance, the prime minister said this clearly shows that the people opposed to the ordinance are in favor of hoarding and black marketing of essential commodities. Mr Charan Singh emphasized the need to set up small-scale and cottage industries in large numbers to solve the gigantic unemployment problem. He said his party is committed to end the disparity between the rural and the urban population.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**COOPERATION WITH USSR**—The Soviet Union will share with India its experience and technology in predicting earthquakes and in the application of laser to various uses, reports All India Radio. These two areas have been identified among four new areas of cooperation during a meeting of the Indo-Soviet subcommission on science and technology in Moscow. The two countries have also decided to continue cooperation in utilisation of alternative sources of energy like solar wind and bio gas. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1439 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK]

**INDIA-CHINA ASSOCIATION**—The National Council of India-China Friendship Association which met in New Delhi, in the last two days, expressed its grave concern over restrictions on import and distribution of Chinese literatures in India and demanded their immediate removal for promoting the process of normalisation between the two countries reports PTI [Press Trust of India]. Addressing a press conference in New Delhi on October 15, Bhakti Bhushan Mandal, West Bengal minister for cooperation who was elected president of the association, said the association intended to promote goodwill, understanding and friendship between India and China. The question of Chinese occupation of Indian territory could be settled across the table between the two countries he said. Mandal, who had visited China last July, told newsmen that he had discussed this question with Ti Peng Fei, Chinese leader, who agreed that the question could be settled through talks. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Service in English 0848 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK]

**INDUSTRIAL GROWTH TREND**—The trend for negative industrial growth in the beginning of the current fiscal year has been reversed in the last 2 months. According to industry ministry sources, if the present trend continues a 3 to 3.5 percent growth rate should be expected for the year. While during the first 3 months the growth rate was .2 percent, the situation improved slightly in July and August. Therefore, the growth rate for the first 6 months in the fiscal year will be 1 to 1.5 percent. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Oct 79 BK]



FOODGRAIN LOSSES--Nearly 12 million tons of foodgrains worth about 12 billion rupees has been lost because of current drought and floods in different parts of the country. Disclosing this to newsmen in Patna, the union agriculture minister, Mr Brahm Prakash, said the estimate has been made on the basis of the preliminary survey. He suggested formation of an all-party committee to deal with the drought situation. In Bihar, the center has sanctioned an additional 1 million tons of foodgrains for the food-for-work program. Mr Brahm Prakash said that the center will depute monitoring teams to different states to keep a watch on proper use of foodgrains allotted under the program. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Oct 79 BK]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT--An agreement was signed in Rome between IFO president and Indian Ambassador Domodaram for providing 400 million rupees to help finance a major development programme in Maharashtra, reports AIR [All India Radio]. Programme over 62,000 hectares of land in the Shima command area development project will be brought under permanent irrigation. About 56,000 new jobs will be created. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1436 GMT 12 Oct 79 BK]

FRG ASSISTANCE--The Federal Republic of Germany will give India financial assistance of 1.363 billion rupees in the year 1979 under an agreement signed in New Delhi on 12 October. An agreement providing for commodity aid of 329 million rupees from that country was signed in June 1979. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Oct 79 BK]

THERMAL POWER CAPACITY--The total thermal [power] capacity in the country is to be increased from the present level of 15,000 megawatts to 28,000 megawatts in the next 5 years. This was stated by the chairman of the Central Electricity Authority, Mr S. N. Roy, in New Delhi. He said the capacity will be further increased to 44,000 megawatts in about a decade. [Text] [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Oct 79 BK]

CSO: 4220

ROOT CAUSES OF SOCIAL UNREST SHOULD BE SOUGHT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Aug 79 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Professor Dr Sartono on Unrest: Seek Out Root Causes Not The Leaders Behind Them. Historically Unrest Is Normal Among Farmers"]

[Text] To discover the root causes of unrest is wiser than trying to discover the leaders who might be behind the public protest actions. Because, no matter how smart those leaders are, they can't move the masses unless there is a basic problem which is causing the public unrest.

Professor Dr Sartono Kartodirdjo said this while answering KOMPAS questions in Yogyakarta on 9 August.

As a professor of history who is also the author of the book PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN RURAL JAVA (1973), he has proposed that in facing times of social protest the government ought to immediately seek out the causes. Efforts to discover who the leaders are might be necessary, but without understanding and solving the root causes, simply discovering the leaders won't help much. This is because they can be replaced by others while the unrest will continue to crop up.

Concerning the outbursts of emotions in the farmers' protests which have occurred recently, the professor of history at the Gadjah Mada University stressed that such demonstrations would not happen if those who formulate policies would pay attention to the symptoms which precede them.

He is convinced that there will be such symptoms as it is almost impossible for there to be an explosion of public sentiment which happens without warning.

"I don't know of any way to control these [outbursts]." But he feels that among the first steps which can be taken by the

government, it is always good to investigate the village stamina (a positive term to describe the village unrest). What is regrettable is that such investigations don't take place or aren't carried out by the Village Research and Study Center which he heads up.

#### Investigate Every Warning Sign

According to Professor Sartono, the government has the responsibility to investigate every incident and all warning signs occurring in the villages to prevent public explosions. Sartono feels that it is too late to take effective action after an explosion happens. The warning signs which might precede such an explosion include dissatisfaction about land, polarization of the wealth in a village, unemployment and the continuing increase of those who don't own land.

Speaking frankly, he doesn't altogether agree with efforts to stamp all public unrest with a certain stamp. He is afraid this kind of action will only cloud the situation. The most immediate step of isolating the movement leaders may result in destroying them. But as he has always stressed, it is more profitable to discover and cope with the root causes.

#### Normal

Pointing to history, Professor Sartono showed that it is normal for there to be feelings of dissatisfaction among farmers. In fact there is a tradition that in the old Javanese kingdom those who were dissatisfied could ask for justice directly to the king by using pepe (that is lying in the midst of the courtyard so as to be seen by the king on his throne).

All through the 19th and the first 30 years of the 20 centuries the island of Java continually had similar occurrence. These happened as a result of the continuing and deepening penetration of the villages by colonial power. But upon realizing that its policies were wrong, the colonial government bought back private land from its owners in such areas as Jakarta and Surabaya as the first step needed to stop the public protests by local farmers.

Professor Sartono recalled that public dissatisfaction can move in two directions. First there can be a fleeing into mysticism in such actions as becoming a hermit, living apart and not wanting any outside contacts. The second direction is to call attention to the dissatisfaction actively through mass demonstra-

tions. Both of these should be stopped by the authorities.

"How?" asked KOMPAS.

"By opening up dialog with them, listening to what they feel are the causes of the unrest and by taking steps to cope with and solve them," answered Sartono.

He feels that the government must immediately intervene directly if it feels that the warning signs of unrest are beginning to appear. Without this, there is the possibility that the warning signs might be manipulated by deceitful leaders. In this way the seriousness of the problem would increase and the uninformed public would be influenced and in the end become the victims.

7785

CSO: 4213

POPULATION FIGURES FOR TRANSMIGRATION PROJECTS

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 1 Aug 79 p 6

[Article by MERDEKA editor: "With Presidential Directive 26/1978 There Is Optimism That Transmigration Program Will Succeed"]

[Excerpts] In a special interview given to MERDEKA Director General of Transmigration Kadarusno said that he is optimistic that the upcoming transmigration program will succeed if all agencies fully support the national program in accord with Presidential Directive 26/1978.

With Transmigration Development Director Ilyas at his side, he said that at present there are 127 transmigration village project units scattered in 18 provinces that are still under the supervision of the Directorate General of Transmigration. Some 30 of these village project units are ready to be turned over to the local regional governments.

According to Kadarusno, all of the transmigration projects to be turned over to the regional authorities have complete facilities. The people are healthy both singles and families and have village administrations, schools, places of worship, public health centers, markets and of course agriculture land, wet rice fields, plantations and Village Unit Cooperatives.

Point to certain transmigration regions, he said that the transmigration projects are not only able to provide a living for the transmigrant farmers themselves, but are also producing surpluses. In general farmers have already reaped their first and second harvests with surplus minimums of 50 percent of their produce being able to be sold at market.

According to Kadarusno, viewed from a larger prospective, the transmigration village units (UDT) can only be called complete when they have 500 families living in a unit.



Vice Minister of Transmigration Martono confirmed that he is encouraging discussions at present on the self-supporting transmigration program in particular, which must be increased during Pelita [Five Year Development Program] III

Citing South and Southeast Sulawesi as models with the most self-supporting transmigrants, he admitted that the desire to become involved in self-supporting transmigration is fairly strong. In fact, as an example, the transmigrants from Bali were able to charter a Merpati Nusantara Airways airplane recently to transport their families to the Southeast Sulawesi region and they paid their own expenses. This is self-supporting transmigration and has happened in other transmigration regions.

Ultimately we are heading in the direction of carrying out self-supporting transmigration entirely and in large numbers. This won't place any heavy burden on the government, he explained.

The government will carry a heavy load during the 5 years of Pelita III when it will move 500,000 families or some 2,500,000 people. Just how heavy can be imagined. And yet, 500,000 families isn't anything compared to the number of births taking place.

He also explained that at present there are only two kinds of transmigration, general transmigration and spontaneous or self-supporting transmigration. That being handled and paid for by the government is grouped under general transmigration. Those who have money however, are classed under spontaneous or self-supporting transmigration.

With the founding of Bakoptrans (Transmigration Organizing Coordination Board) as the non structured organization of the transmigration agencies as a result of Presidential Directive 26/1978, there is optimism that the upcoming program will succeed if all the agencies associated with Bakoptrans fully support the national transmigration program in accord with the directive.

It should be kept in mind that everything about Bakoptrans is coordinative in nature. And this stresses the importance of a coordination consciousness, the need for a good deal of mutual understanding, one language and the importance of carrying out the mission given by the President by bringing the national transmigration program to a successful conclusion. Director Gen-



eral of Transmigration Kadarusno, who is also Secretary of Bakoptrans, said this.

The Directorate General of Transmigration is busy at present carrying out the moving of 1,100 transmigrant families. Of these 800 are going to the transmigration area in South Sumatra, 100 to Baturaja and 200 to the Telang II area.

The 800 families come from West, Central and East Java. Another 150 families will be moved to Southeast Sulawesi with 50 of the families coming from metro Jakarta and 100 from West Java.

In its policy concerning those transmigrants coming from metro Jakarta, the directorate general has stressed the importance of investigating for itself to make sure the transmigrants actually are farmers, worker-farmers, former farmers who haven't land anymore or former worker-farmers who have been released by their employers but who can be used productively later.

The regional metro Jakarta government has also drafted a commitment form containing five conditions which must be met by transmigrants from its region. These are that they are actually former farmers or worker-farmers, that they are physically healthy, they are able to pass a mental test, they have had some training and are willing to settle in the transmigration areas. Kadarusno hopes that this commitment will continue to be used as it stresses the importance of selection for candidate transmigrants from Metro Jakarta, on both a physical and psychological basis.

#### Transmigration Projects Under Supervision Through July 1979

Province:	Years Occupied:	Number of Families:	Number of People:
Aceh	1975-1979	2,200	10,672
North Sumatra	1973-1980	1,116	5,274
Riau	1975-1980	16,909	80,318
South Sumatra	1974-1980	28,850	136,073
Bengkulu	1973-1980	8,862	43,412
Lampung	1969-1979	17,552	77,172
West Kalimantan	1973-1979	6,171	29,161
Central Kalimantan	1974-1979	2,200	10,608
South Kalimantan	1973-1980	12,417	58,926

East Kalimantan	1971-1980	6,342	30,287
North Sulawesi	1973-1975	2,655	11,670
Central Sulawesi	1974-1980	10,500	49,189
South Sulawesi	1974-1979	5,417	24,959
Southeast Sulawesi	1972-1980	10,341	47,011
Maluku	1973-1980	2,536	12,382
Irian Jaya	1969-1980	3,524	17,568

Total Transmigrants Under Supervision of the Directorate General of Transmigration Through 1979: 155,541 families, 730,930 people.

Transmigration Projects Ready to be Turned Over to Regional Governments:

Province/UDT	Years Occupied:	Number of Families:	Number of People:
Riau			
-Teluk Kiambang	1973-1974	150	772
	1974-1975	200	883
West Sumatra			
-Lunang	1973-1973	300	1,343
-Sei Tambangan	1973-1974	150	806
South Sumatra			
-Cinta Manis	1973-1974	1,149	5,817
-Kota Negara	1973-1974	369	1,568
-Rasuan	1973-1974	545	2,450
-Way Hitam III	1973-1974	1,378	6,500
-Air Beliti	1973-1974	516	1,913
Lampung			
-Palas	1973-1974	500	2,201
-Panengahan	1973-1974	232	1,071
-Banjit	1973-1974	641	2,664
-Buminabung	1973-1974	1,645	5,351
-Rajabasalama	1973-1974	34	402
-Padang Ratu	1973-1974	375	1,125
Central Kalimantan			
-Tampan Luar	1972-1973	600	3,000
-Mentaren	1973-1974	200	620
East Kalimantan			
-Lempake	1973-1974	595	2,609
-Simpang Pasir	1973-1974	391	1,276

-Pulau Atas	1973-1974	453	2,033
-KBA Sukorejo	1971-1972	98	455
-Manggar	1973-1974	34	144
-Petung	1973-1974	100	419
-Sempulang	1973-1974	100	447
-Gunung Putih	1973-1974	95	405

Central Sulawesi

-Toili	1973-1974	425	1,951
-Mapanga	1973-1974	629	2,597
-Lembon Tonara	1972-1973	79	395

South Sulawesi

-Sukadamai	1972-1973	289	1,438
-Sido Raharjo	1972-1973	313	1,441
-Mulyorejo I	1972-1973	1,132	5,371
-Maramba I	1973-1974	150	754
-Kertaraharja I	1972-1973	542	2,745
-Kertaraharja II	1973-1974	166	857

Total: 30 Projects/UDT

14,395 families 63,772 people

7785

CSO: 4213

SMALLPOX IMMUNIZATION NO LONGER REQUIRED BY INDONESIA

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 25 Jul 79 p 2

[Article: "RI No Longer Requires Smallpox ICV"]

[Excerpts] The Republic of Indonesia no longer requires foreign visitors to Indonesia or Indonesians returning from trips abroad to have valid international vaccination certificates (ICV) for entry. The change in policy is effective 1 June 1979. Residents of countries where smallpox is endemic or individuals arriving in Indonesia within 14 days after visiting countries in which there has been an outbreak of smallpox, however, must still have an ICV.

Currently there are outbreaks of smallpox in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. However, children under the age of 1 year do not need a smallpox ICV regardless of whether they come from a country with an outbreak of smallpox.

This new policy was announced by Dr Adhyatma M.P.H., director general for the prevention and control of contagious diseases (P340) of the Department of Health, at a meeting with newsmen in Jakarta on Tuesday afternoon [24 July]. Under the former policy, the Indonesian government required a smallpox ICV for entrants into Indonesia from anywhere in the world.

According to Dr Adhyatma, Indonesians planning to go abroad should obtain information on worldwide vaccination requirements from the health offices at seaports or international airports.

6804

CSO: 4213

TEST FIRING CONDUCTED FROM BO-105 HELICOPTER

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 24 Jul 79 p 2

[Article: "BO-105 Helicopter Demonstration and Test Firing Held in Pameungpeuk"]

[Excerpts] Dr J. B. Habibie, minister of research and technology; Marshal TNI [Indonesian National Army] Ashadi Tjahyadi, Air Force chief of staff; several key HANKAM [Department of Defense and Security] officials; and military attaches of friendly nations in Jakarta witnessed a demonstration of the BO-105 helicopter and test firing from the aircraft on Monday morning [23 July] at the Pameungpeuk Airfield in Bandung, West Java.

The ceremony was conducted to demonstrate the firing capability of the BO-105 helicopter produced by PT Murtanio, Bandung, and mounted with machinegun rockets capable of hitting targets at a distance of 1 kilometer. Rockets fired were the Snia type manufactured by the Snia plant, Rome, Italy, the Sura PL made in Switzerland, and the Sura made at the Menang rocket plant in Tasikmalaya, West Java. Machineguns tested were the Matra Myt-29 made in France and the FN dual machinegun made in Belgium.

In his welcoming address, Dr J. B. Habibie, who also is the executive director of PT Murtanio, said this was an historic occasion for the HANKAM industry because from this day forward we shall have a suitable weapon for the defense system. Within 3 years time, Murtanio was able to produce this aircraft, and the time has now arrived for research and development in the weapons industry.

Dr Habibie said it will take 1 or 2 years to organize a research program. Thereafter weapons will be manufactured for ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] purposes.

"Moreover, weapons then can be developed for neighboring countries such as Malaysia, Thailand, Burma," Habibie said. Therefore, ambassadors of friendly nations in Jakarta were invited to the test firing at Pameungpeuk Airfield. According to Habibie, it was very important that they witness this firing.

6804

CSO: 4213

**EMERGENCY FOOD AID RECOMMENDED FOR LEMBATA**

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 20 Jul 79 p 3

[Article: "80,000 Persons on Lembata Island (NTT) Threatened With Starvation"]

[Excerpts] Starvation resulting from a food crisis threatens 80,000 persons on Lembata (Lomblen) Island located near Solor Island in East Flores Regency, East Nusatenggara Province.

Symptoms of starvation were evident earlier as supplies of corn, the people's staple food, diminished and will continue for several months during the coming rainy season, according to an investigation just completed by two economists from the World Bank representation in Jakarta, who are studying the feasibility of offering economic aid to this island.

During the course of their investigation, which covered such aspects as the strength of the local economy, agriculture, fisheries, standard of living as well as the development plan (PELITA) of the Lembata government, the economists went to more than 50 villages in five subdistricts and met with local government officials and inhabitants. They concluded that starvation will prevail because the supply of corn and dryfield paddy, on the average, is very low on Lembata Island.

In several months, September or at the latest by November, when the rains come, the people's food supplies will be gone, and they will starve as they have in the past few years.

Although the chronic food shortage in NTT Province is well known because of its climate, soil, and limited rainfall, the two economists said it would be hard to change their estimate of the situation.

The port on Lembata Island is small, and there is limited communication with the regency center in Larantuka by motorboat. This makes aid operations difficult. Therefore, steps must be taken to mobilize and prepare such aid now.



According to information received, there is about a 3,500-ton emergency supply of food in the East Nusatenggara region, and last month USAID [US Agency for International Development], through the Catholic Relief Service (CRS), offered gratis 12,00 tons of food (valued at \$5 million) through the labor intensive program, for the 12 regencies of NTT.

This means Lembata could obtain 300 to 500 tons of food free for East Flores Regency from foreign assistance.

According to the local government on Lembata Island, a possible food shortage was reported some time ago to the regent in Larantuka and to the governor in Kupang, but there has been no reaction from them up to this time.

The regent is said to be focusing his attention and activities on rehabilitating Larantuka, while Governor Ben Mboi, in addition to his work in Kupang, is often in Jakarta or traveling outside NTT.

As is known, in February the city of Larantuka was covered by a mudslide from Mandiri Ile (mountain) which destroyed about 650 homes, killed 140 persons, and caused about 8,000 others to flee from the area.

According to the World Bank economists' calculations, if about 70,000 tons of food are needed in Lembata in case of emergency, the food stocks in NTT along with help from USAID will be insufficient to prevent starvation.

6804

CSO: 4213

RICE PRODUCTION TO EXCEED TARGET

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Aug 79 p 1

[Article: "Vice Minister in Charge of Food Engr Achmad Affandi: Rice Production Will Exceed 17.9 Million Tons in 1979"]

[Text] Vice Minister in Charge of Food Engr Achmad Affandi is optimistic that rice production in 1979 will exceed the original target of 17.9 million tons. This optimism comes after the minister visited rice producing areas in West, Central and East Java. Vice Minister Achmad Affandi explained this after being received by President Suharto at Cendana on 13 August to report on the results of his trip.

He explained that the harvest in West Java is over but in Central and East Java the harvest will last until after Lebaran [last day of fasting period]. The vice minister wasn't able to say how much rice has been produced in the regions he visited.

Minister of Information Ali Murtopo said last June that Indonesia will need 17.3 million tons of rice this year for food. However, estimates for food production were set at 17.79 million tons with the highest estimate being 18 million tons and the lowest being 17.5 million tons. At that time national rice reserves were 1.16 billion tons. Even so, it will continue to be necessary to import an unspecified amount of rice, according to Minister of Information Ali Murtopo.

From his visit the vice minister has learned that the amount of land planted in secondary crops has decreased some this year compared to 1978 because many farmers have planted rice over and over during the whole year. But the minister added, it is more beneficial to plant rice twice and a secondary crop once during a year.

According to the vice minister, the harvests will be larger by planting secondary crops once each year rather than planting rice

three times. In Jatiluhur the farmers have already tried diversification by planting rice twice and a secondary crop like soybeans or corn once during the year, the vice minister added.

In addition he called on farmers at Pandeglang, Majalengka, Subang, Tegal, Jombang and in several regions of South Sulawesi to plant thousands of hectares with soybeans. Achmad Affandi said this is because consumption of soybeans domestically has increased sharply.

Concerning other foodstuffs such as tapioca in Maluku, the vice minister said that 375,000 tons are produced each year. Consumption in the region however is only 144,000 tons. The surplus is used in other regions such as those where natural disasters have struck. He admitted that the protein content of tapioca isn't high, but when eaten with fish it is sufficient.

He added that efforts to increase food production through Panca Usaha Tani [literally Five Agricultural Activities] have experienced difficulties in finding the number of workers needed to promote intensification. In the Jatiluhur and Krawang areas for example, farm workers have been brought in from Tegal and Pemalang and paid a wage of 500 rupiahs a day.

But when small industries developed in Tegal, the vice minister said that many preferred to work there at a wage of 1,000 rupiahs a day. But the farmers who own the land couldn't increase wages to 1,000 rupiahs a day. This is particularly true for those farmers who only own up to one half hectare of land, Vice Minister in Charge of Food Achmad Affandi said.

7785

CSO: 4213

**EFFORTS TO IMPROVE RESPONSE TO NATIONAL DISASTERS**

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Aug 79 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Bakornas Formed to Cope with Natural Disasters"]

[Excerpt] Because so many natural disasters have occurred recently and there has been a lack of coordination in handling them, President Suharto has formed a National Coordination Board for Coping with Natural Disasters (Bakornas) on the national level and Executive Coordination Units for Coping with Natural Disasters (Satkorlak) on province and district levels.

The formulation order was contained in presidential directive 28/1979 dated 18 June. On 2 August Coordinating Minister for Public Welfare Surono and Minister for Purification of the State Apparatus J.B. Sumarlin discussed implementation of the directive with the President at the Bina Graha.

Coordinating Minister Surono explained to the press that with the presidential directive, it is hoped that all efforts to cope with natural disasters can be coordinated. This included efforts connected with prevention, detection, handling and rehabilitation. Bakornas, which is directly responsible to the President, is headed by the coordinating minister for public welfare with its members coming from almost all elements in the cabinet and with the addition of Bulog [logistics board], PMI [Indonesian Red Cross] and SAR [search and rescue units].

He explained that the board will set forth its program shortly with emphasis on three matters which relate to natural disasters. These are the infrastructure needed for detection, the cultural problems as related to the people and the government apparatus. He said that these three matters are very close to the concept of the Governor of East Lesser Sunda Ben Mboi whose province has had eight natural disasters since he took office last year.

The largest of these are the sandstone landslide at Larantuka and the tidal wave which struck Waiteba on Lomblen Island.

According to Coordinating Minister Surono, Governor Ben Mboi's concepts have been integrated into presidential directive 28/1979. He said as far as infrastructure is concerned, an improved detection system will be worked out so that at the earliest moment the people can be evacuated, etc. Concerning the cultural aspects, these are related particularly to the people's attitude in not wanting to move out as was the experience during the Lomblen Island disaster. He said that as far as the apparatus is concerned, this relates to their being more considerate, quicker and more active in assessing the situation and reporting it.

Answering questions on the gathering of data on those regions which have been susceptible to natural disasters in the past, he said that geology and vulcanology agencies have already started working on this. But he admits that these agencies can't only discuss these matters among themselves, but must report their findings to the department of mining. "Because if they just discuss matters among themselves, it could cause problems later," Surono said, counteracting the impression that his department works independently and handles [such matters] as incidental.

Concerning the cultural aspects relating to the people, Surono referred to the experience of Lomblen Island. Since December 1978 Governor Ben Mboi had been calling on the people to move but they refused saying that they would wait until after the harvest. In addition, some of the owners of coconut palm plantations in the region, who were concerned lest they lose their workforce, stirred up the people [to stay].

7785

CSO: 4213



## GIANT WAVE STRIKES LOMBLÉN ISLAND

### Undersea Volcano Possible Cause

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Jul 79 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] A giant wave struck the southern coast of Lomblén Island, East Flores Regency, East Nusatenggara. The disaster occurred at 0100 on 18 July, killing 154 and severely injuring 23 residents of Waiteba, Lebala, and Bala villages.

As of Friday evening [20 July] no information was available as to what had actually caused the disaster, but from local descriptions of the sudden appearance of the wave, it is likely that a tsunami struck those villages on the southern coast.

Clearly there are many volcanoes on Lomblén Island, but as long as villagers can remember, Werung Ili (mountain) has constantly "caused trouble." This volcano has a long record of activity. It actually is part of the large Lerek volcano caldera created by fractures composed of volcanoes in a north-south direction.

There is some chance that the disaster was caused by the activity of an undersea volcano, but this seems unlikely. For the past 5 years the inhabitants of Waiteba village have talked of seeing a volcano rise from the sea south of their village, but they have never determined how far it was from off the coast nor how high it rose above the sea's surface. After several months when the phenomenon was visible to the villagers, it vanished again into the sea without offering anyone an opportunity to learn exactly what had happened.

A book, "Facts About Volcanoes in Indonesia," published by the Volcanology Directorate, notes that Petroeshevsky had written about a volcano growing under the sea in the region of Ili Werung, but no further information or confirmation is given.



## Disaster Area a Desert

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Jul 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] One hundred and seventy-one persons who escaped with their lives from the disaster caused by the tidal wave left their temporary shelter in Karangora for Loang village, a new resettlement area established for them on the northwest coast of Lomblen Island.

Ben Mboi, governor of Nusatenggara, told KOMPAS at the El Tari Airport on Monday afternoon [23 July] that the disaster of Wednesday, 18 July should not have taken such a big toll of lives, namely, 175 are known to be dead and 364 are still missing.

The governor said that if the residents along the southern coast of Lomblen Island had heeded government warnings to move to Loang, there would not have been as many casualties. The people refused to go because of the approaching harvest of dryfield paddy and corn. Further, other individuals prompted the people to remain. Now they have indicated their willingness to move.

Last year work on a resettlement area was initiated in Loang, using 225.5 million rupiah in presidential aid funds to cover the cost of building 400 houses. However, work on the resettlement area was not completed because of problems encountered in obtaining construction materials and labor. Furthermore, contractors apparently were reluctant to work there, perhaps because little profit was to be gained. Only 200,000 rupiah was to be paid for each house, Ben Mboi said.

According to Anton Langodai, former regent of East Flores, proposals have been submitted since 1977 for Atadei Subdistrict to be moved from Waiteba to Karangora, but no response has ever been received from the home affairs minister. The reason given for moving the subdistrict was that the area from the coastline to the mountains was a labile area, continually subject to tremors and earthquakes. Further, Hobal volcano, located 1 mile off-shore and related to Werung volcano on Cape Atadei, is active frequently and often rises above sea level and then sinks back into the sea.

According to Gov Ben Mboi, the tidal wave was caused by a fracture of Werung volcano and resultant landslides in November 1978. The ground broke away and fell into the sea, causing the water to strike the shore and move 400 to 500 meters inland and rise to a height of 10 meters on the mountainside. Werung volcano alone was hurled upward rising to a height of 1,018 meters.

The governor described the disaster area now as a desert. No house or any vegetation remains. The area is covered with mud and sand 2 meters deep. Houses and trees struck by the wave were carried into the sea when the water receded.

Sigfried Lesiasel and Saleh Sudradji, two WANADRI members, who were making a film on sea fishing along the Lembata coast (the new name for Lomblen Island), accompanied Gov Ben Mbol to the locale of the disaster on Monday [23 July]. They said they were ready to help with search and rescue activities, but this was of little use since there were no signs of life in the area. The two WANADRI members could not determine what had been the actual shore line because of the landslide.

At the Karangora emergency shelter area, the two naturalists talked with a child named Mikael Tue, 8 years old, born in Waiteba. According to this child, he was awakened by a noise like thunder in the middle of the night of 18 July. He ran out of the house into the darkness of the night and saw a glow like that from an oil lantern on the hillside, which was sliding away.

He awakened his uncle to warn him of the danger, but his uncle would not leave. He just said, "Let me die in my own home." The child then left his uncle and ran to the foothills. As he was running he was struck from behind by rocks carried by the wave and was bruised on his legs and torso. Suddenly he realized he was 500 meters high on the hillside. His parents and uncle vanished.

#### Cause of Disaster Investigated

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 25 Jul 79 p 12

[Text] As of Tuesday [24 July] the Volcanology Directorate and the Environmental Management [tatalogi] Directorate did not know what caused the tidal wave which struck southern Lembata (Lomblen) Island. The two agencies have dispatched a team to investigate the cause of the disaster.

Drs E J Patty, director of the Environmental Management Directorate, believes the tidal wave may have been caused by an earthquake or a shift in the crust of the sea floor or by volcanic activity on the sea floor. Patty said his agency had obtained information from the Meteorological and Geophysical Center to the effect that there was no record of an earthquake which could be related in any way to the disaster.

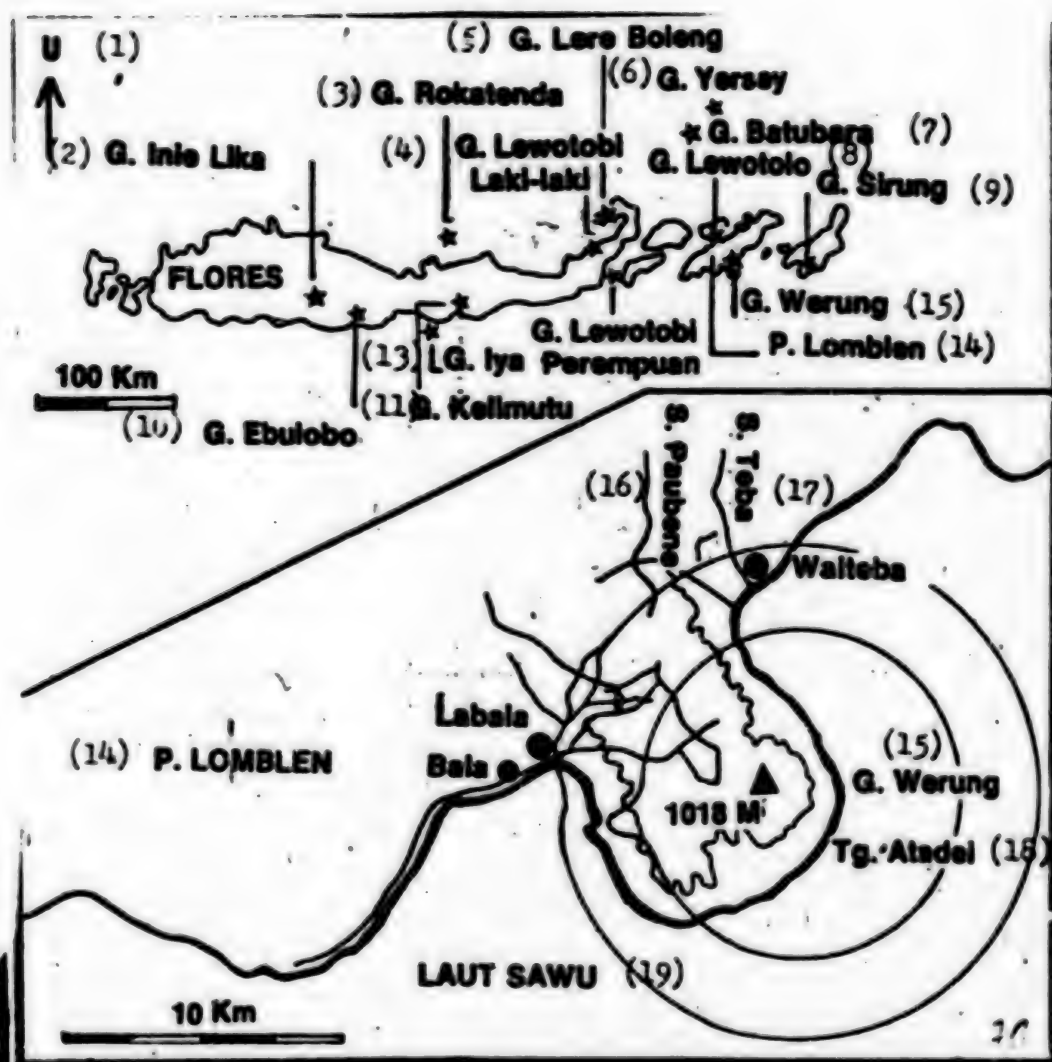
However, Patty continues to feel that the tidal wave was caused by a local earthquake which was not recorded by the seismographs in Kupang or in Ende. It is also possible that seismographs in the vicinity of the disaster do not register local earthquakes. He rejected the possibility of the tidal wave being caused by an undersea volcano. Hobal volcano, which has been seen rising above sea level, is situated off the southern coast of Lembata.

Patty also believes there is a slight possibility that the tidal wave was caused by a landslide. A great volume of water was thrown 5 to 10 meters into the air and rolled 500 meters inland. However, he doubts that the landslide was big enough to have caused this great volume of water to rush inland.

Patty's opinion is supported by J. Matahelumual of the Volcanology Directorate. Matahelumual said the tidal wave could not possibly have been caused by the landslide on Werung volcano which had fractured. He speculated that the wave was caused by the eruption of an undersea volcano or an earthquake on the sea floor.

If there had been an eruption, Matahelumual said, it would have been followed by a discharge of rocks, but this has not been reported as yet. However, in 1974 a volcano was found to be rising from the sea offshore Atadei Cape. Matahelumual himself named the volcano Hobal because it rose up about 1 kilometer off the Hobal coast. In several months it rose to a height of 70 meters above the sea surface and disappeared again later. He gathered that Hobal volcano sank because of landslides. "Hobal was one of the parasites of Werung volcano and was considered an active volcano."

Matahelumual considered Krakatau's activity as routine. Likewise the activity of Merapi volcano was considered routine even though lava flowed from this volcano every 3 minutes. Siau volcano on North Sulawesi is under observation now; it began to be active in May.



(20) Gambar peta kecil pulau Flores dan sekitarnya menunjukkan letak gunung-gunung berapi yang sangat banyak di wilayah itu. Peta besar menunjukkan letak gunung Werung di tanjung Atadei, dengan letak desa-desa yang penduduknya diusir karena gelombang pasang 18 Juli. Terlihat jelas, seluruh daerah itu terancam di sisi daerah bahaya Ili Werung.

Key:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. North                                | 14. Lomblen Island  |
| 2. Inle Lika volcano                    | 15. Werung volcano  |
| 3. Rokatenda volcano                    | 16. Paubene River   |
| 4. Lewotobi Laki-laki [male] volcano    | 17. Teba River  |
| 5. Lere Boleng volcano                  | 18. Atadei Cape   |
| 6. Yersey volcano                       | 19. Sawu Sea  |
| 7. Batubara volcano                     | 20. The map of Flores Island and environs give the location of the many volcanos in that area. The inset map shows the location of Werung volcano on Atadei Cape and villages whose inhabitants fled because of the 18 July tidal wave. Clearly this entire area is endangered by Ili Werung. |
| 8. Lewotolo volcano                     |   |
| 9. Sirung volcano                       |   |
| 10. Ebulobo volcano                     |   |
| 11. Kelimutu volcano                    |   |
| 12. Iya volcano                         |   |
| 13. Lewotobi Perempuan [female] volcano |   |

**ASAHAN RIVER DIVERTED FOR DAM CONSTRUCTION**

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 13 Aug 79 p 3

[Article: "Asahan River Diverted Today"]

In a ceremony held at Sigura-gura in the North Tapanuli district on 13 August Minister of Industry Ir [Engineer] A.R. Suhud as Asahan project development authority chairman officially opened the new course for the Asahan river.

The ceremony marking the diverting of the river was attended by Minister of Mining and Energy Professor Dr Subroto and Minister of Research and Technology Professor Dr Habibie, both specially invited to witness the event by Minister Suhud.

Diversion of the river from the old to its new course is a "17 August present" promised by Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Ltd (Inalum) to the people of the area.

One control dam will be built at Siruar, the site of the waterfall which has been dried up. This dam will regulate the flow of water over the falls. Two additional drainage dams will be built at Sigura-gura and Tangga. These will drive the turbines of the water-powered generators (PLTA).

The control dam at Siruar will be a Nassa concrete dam with a height of 31 meters and will use 19,300 cubic meters of concrete. The drainage dam at Sigura-gura will be of the same type with a height of 48.5 meters and will use 38,000 cubic meters of concrete. An electricity generating plant will be build underground at Sigura-gura with a generating capacity of 286 MW.

The drainage dam at Tangga will be an arch shaped concrete dam with a height of 73 meters and will use 52,000 cubic meters of concrete. An electricity generating plant will be built there on the surface capable of generating 317 MW.



The electric power will have 275 KV voltage and will be channeled to the aluminium smelter at Kuala Tanjung in the Asahan district on the east coast of Sumatra through a 120 km distribution network,

The control of the water flow of the Asahan river which empties into the Malacca Straits marks the completion of the toughest job of the project.

In its first stage in 1982 the aluminium smelter which will cover 200 hectares of land is expected to begin production with a capacity of 75,000 tons a year.

In its second stage the following year, production capacity will reach 150,000 tons a year and in 1984 which is the final stage, the plant will product 225,000 tons a year at full capacity.

The aluminium smelter will require a workforce of around 2,100 people. Completion of the entire Asahan project is planned for 1984.

Some of the infrastructure such as the Kuala Tanjung harbor has been completed but the village complex at Paritohan (North Tapanuli) and the city of Kuala Tanjung are still in the final stages of completion. Some 1,300 Indonesian workers and 128 Japanese technicians have been used during the project construction.

7785

CSO: 4213



## JAPAN OFFERS LOAN TO PERTAMINA FOR OIL EXPLORATION

Jakarta WARTA PERTAMINA in Indonesian No. 1 Vol 14, Jun 79 p 22

[Article: "Piet Haryono Says Japanese Loan Adds Responsibilities but Not Pride"]

[Excerpts] Pertamina obtained a direct loan from Japan for oil exploration in Indonesia under a memorandum of mutual understanding signed by Piet Haryono, Pertamina executive director, and A. Tokunaga, JNOC (Japan National Oil Company) director, in Tokyo on 8 June 1979.

The \$160 million loan is offered for a period of 4 years. It is untied. The loan must be repaid only if Pertamina discovers and produces oil and natural gas from mutually agreed upon exploration areas. Annual interest of 6 percent will be charged 6 months after the oil fields begin producing. Japan will receive an unequal share of 4.7 percent of the annual production of each field for 10 years. Repayment of the loan, interest, and Japan's share of production cannot exceed 40 percent of any year's production.

An additional 10 percent of each year's production set aside for export after the wells begin producing will be sold to Japan during the 10-year period. Therefore, total sales could amount to 50 percent of total production. Another loan for oil field development will be available after a feasibility study has been completed. Japan is willing to offer \$150 million for the first phase of such development. A favorable rate of interest to be charged for this development loan will be established based on the going rates of interest at that time. The share of production set for the development loan is 2.5 percent of each field's production for a period of 10 years.

The oil industry has three special characteristics: It is capital intensive, it requires advanced technology, and it is a high-risk investment. Therefore, Pertamina needs capital to find new oil reserves, and Pertamina development depends on its capability to find investment capital. Pertamina seeks investment capital based on the government's policy, without bankrupting the nation or placing an additional burden on the government, and by continuing to offer its investors a chance to obtain normal profits. Indonesia is still able to compete with other countries in inviting foreign investment because of its

good investment climate, because there is a very good chance of finding oil, because only 20 percent of Indonesia's regions have been explored, and because investment terms are acceptable.

These are some of the reasons why Japan is willing to extend credit. Further, Pertamina heretofore has maintained continuity in distributing and producing oil. Also a number of its work areas have already been explored so there is a good chance that oil will be found if funds are invested in this sector. The loan offered Pertamina directly by Japan will be used solely by Pertamina. Japan is involved in no joint venture or any other organizational form of oil company which would operate in Indonesia. If this were the case, the company would have to enter into a production-sharing contract with Pertamina, meaning it would have to operate in unexploited remote areas where there is a great risk of not finding oil. So Japan has offered a direct loan to Pertamina, whose work areas offer better prospects and which has data available that, in turn, will facilitate the search for oil. Also there is a lower risk, and a direct loan to Pertamina is more beneficial to Japan compared with a joint venture arrangement.

Since Pertamina alone will use this loan, its personnel will have an opportunity to play more active roles, ranging from the discovery to the production of oil. Viewed from the operational side, the opportunity rests in Pertamina hands as to where and when drilling shall take place, which means greater income for Pertamina. As the lender, Japan will share in the risk, because the investment in exploration will be repaid only if oil is discovered and produced.

6804

CSO: 4213

**PERTAMINA'S ROLE IN THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN DISCUSSED**

Jakarta WARTA PERTAMINA in Indonesian No 1 Vol 14, Jun 79 pp 11-13

[Article: "Increasing Discovery and Development of New Oil Sources"]

[Excerpts] Representing the executive director of Pertamina in speaking to participants in the IPA [Indonesian Petroleum Association] meeting held in Jakarta on 5 and 6 June, Eng Singgih Darsono, Pertamina director of refining, said the government during REPELITA I [First Five-Year Development Plan] had focused its attention on political, economic, socio-cultural stability and national security. Efforts continued to be concentrated on these areas during PELITA II, with emphasis placed on the economic sector. PELITA II targets were agricultural development and the creation of industries capable of processing raw materials into finished goods or basic materials. During PELITA III more emphasis will be placed on equalizing development and creating self-sufficiency in food supply. Industrial development will be restricted to those economic fields which process basic materials into manufactured goods but also embrace broader social sectors.

The director of refining further mentioned that PELITA III, like earlier PELITAS, demands a role for and the participation of Pertamina. For example, tasks assigned to Pertamina are the following: First, to export as much gas and oil as possible to raise funds for development purposes. Second, to be the driving force and to meet the ever increasing domestic demand for fuel used for national development by expanding the distribution system and increasing fuel services to industry, transportation, and for household needs. Third, to act as a catalyst for regional development and in efforts to transfer technology and created employment opportunities.

The implementation of these three tasks is closely related to Pertamina operations of drilling, refining, and marketing oil and oil products for domestic supply and export.

Based on known reserves and estimates of reserves, according to the director or refining, it is expected that oil production will reach 668 million barrels or 1.824 billion barrels of oil a day toward the end of PELITA III compared with 1.59 million barrels a day during the first year of that plan

period. Production will begin to increase in the third year of PELITA III if a number of assumptions prove to be correct. One assumption is that there will be a 10 percent increase in exploration activities each year beginning with the first year of PELITA III. Another is that new fields will produce according to plan, and third, that programs for secondary recovery will also be operating according to plan.

Eng Singgih also remarked that \$294 million are required for exploration during the first year of PELITA III. Funds needed in the final year of that plan will rise to \$549 million, and a total of \$2.196 billion will be required for exploration during the 5 years of PELITA III if the desired production target, set by President Suharto before the DPR [Parliament] on 8 January 1979, is to be achieved.

Eng Singgih also explained that \$1,084 billion will be needed during 1979/80 for crude oil production in order to maintain the present level of production. About \$1 billion has been budgeted for the oil and gas sector. This means that both a source as well as the type of investment for an additional \$100 million must be found. More funds will be needed in the coming years to counter inflation and increased costs of developing and producing oil.

To raise the volume of exports, the government has worked on diversification since PELITA II. Development and use of alternate sources of energy such as natural gas and geothermal energy have also been advanced intensively to replace the role of oil. Natural gas will play a bigger role in PELITA III than it has in the past. It will be used as a basic material in fertilizer, LNG [liquefied natural gas], petrochemical, and the Krakatau steel plants and as fuel for cement plants and for household needs and other purposes. LNG production and export will increase with the completion, toward the end of PELITA III, of two additional trains for the Bontang LNG plant and three trains for the Arun plant. Further, the waste of gas in "flares" will also be cut back.

Nevertheless, Eng Singgih Darsono affirmed that although there would be more diversification by mid-PELITA III, oil would continue to be the primary commercial energy resource. The director of refining also judged that since domestic demand for fuel would increase by 9.8 percent during that plan period, more fuel had to be supplied and distributed domestically. In following the policy outlined by the government, Pertamina had to try to improve its service to the public and expand its distribution network to the interior and remote regions of Indonesia.

To support the increasing demand of the Indonesian public for fuel, Pertamina will expand its existing refineries. Refining of crude oil for domestic needs will be increased to 610,000 barrels a day. New refineries will be built, for instance, on Batam Island, while the Dumai and Balikpapan refineries will be expanded. It is expected that work on these refineries will be completed by the end of PELITA III. Foreign capital participation in funding these projects will be gratefully accepted. Refined products



such as naphtha and ISWR [low sulphur waxy residues] will be exported, but these exports will decline in later years.

Eng Singgih also said that four new petrochemical plants are in the planning stage--the olefin center in Arun, Aceh, North Sumatra; the aromatic center in Plaju, South Sumatra; the methanol project in Bunyu, East Kalimantan; and the carbon black project at an existing refinery still to be identified. In his speech, Eng Singgih Darsono appealed again to IPA participants, saying Pertamina was always open to foreign investment.

Speaking on alternate energy resources, Eng Singgih also affirmed that another goal to be achieved during PELITA III was the supply of inexpensive energy from geothermal sources. Geothermal sources found in Kamojan, West Java, and Sikidang, Dieng Plateau, Central Java, have a potential capacity of 950 MW and another source in Bali has a potential capacity of 120 MW. An electric power generating station with a 30-MW capacity is expected to be in operation by early 1981, while 1,000 MW from geothermal sources will be supplied by the end of PELITA III.

Speaking on alternate energy resources, Eng Singgih also affirmed that another goal to be achieved during PELITA III was the supply of inexpensive energy from geothermal sources. Geothermal sources found in Kamoja, West Java, and Sikidang, Dieng Plateau, Central Java, have a potential capacity of 950 MW and another source in Bali has a potential capacity of 120 MW. An electric power generating station with a 30-MW capacity is expected to be in operation by early 1981, while 1,000 MW from geothermal sources will be supplied by the end of PELITA III.

Before ending his speech, Eng Singgih stated that Pertamina has allocated \$17.6 billion for use during PELITA III to maintain the production level and to meet domestic fuel requirements. Of this total, \$2.1 billion will be used during the first year of PELITA III to construct the petrochemical projects and the new refinery. In line with its current policy, the government has invited domestic private capital and foreign capital to participate in the oil and gas sectors. Eng Singgih also used President Suharto's words, spoken during the inauguration of the Udang field on 7 April 1979, to the effect that Indonesia welcomes cooperation with domestic private and foreign investors.

6804

CSO: 4213

## BRIEFS

**AIRCRAFT PURCHASES--**Jakarta (Reuter)--On Saturday, 29 September Indonesia signed a contract in the sum of 228 million dollars for the delivery of three Franco-German Transall transport aircraft. This was announced by the Indonesian Directorate General of Air Communications. The planes, to be delivered in the beginning of 1982, will be used for the Government's future transmigration program under which two and half million Indonesians living on the island of Java will be settled on the lesser populated islands of the archipelago within the framework of a plan which should be accomplished by March 1984. It should be pointed out that Indonesia will have to purchase from thirty to fifty transport aircraft to accomplish their population transmigration program in time and that Transall hopes to obtain half of the orders for these aircraft purchases. The aircraft ordered are the civilian versions of aircraft which were originally designed for military purposes. However the civilian version can easily be modified for use by the Indonesian armed forces. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Sep 79 p 16]

CSO: 4200



## COMMENTARY ATTACKS U.S., PRC ON REFUGEE ISSUE

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 13 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

[Commentary: "Where is the Humanity Among the Imperialists and Beijing Reactionaries?"]

[Text] Presently, the loudest outcry is the so-called "Indochina Refugees", made up by the imperialists and the international reactionaries. Some radio stations used three-fourths of their time for this outcry. What are the real facts? Why is it so strange that it became worldwide?

First of all, we have to look back. Throughout several decades, the imperialist colonialists conducted a savage war against the Indochinese. At the beginning of this year, the international reactionaries followed that evil path, killing people in the nations of Indochina again. We can see now more clearly than ever their barbarous intentions. For more than 60 years, the French colonialists have been doing the killing. For more than 20 years, the American imperialists carried out a war of barbarous destruction on the three Indochinese nations, causing the Indochinese people untold agony. Several hundred thousand people died. Several hundred thousand people lost their homes. Because of the imperialists' bombs and cannons, thousands of croplands, hospitals and schools were burned and destroyed. The imperialists' barbarous society seized this part of the world, creating ignorance and backwardness among the people in the nations in this area, destroying the nations' independence and sovereignty for a long time. After the three nations in Indochina were liberated in 1975, the Beijing reactionary power holders dictated that the executioner--Pol Pot-Ieng Sary--its main tool, to create situations unprecedented in world history, in Kampuchea by killing 3 million people there and practicing a policy of ruthlessly eliminating the right of man. Not only that, the Beijing reactionaries sent an army of more than 600,000 men with tanks and artillery to start a war invading the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, making large-scale attacks in every province of the northern part of Vietnam connected to the Chinese border. The Vietnamese people suffered heavy losses.

As for Laos, the Beijing reactionaries assembled an army along the Lao-Chinese border to instigate, support and train reactionary exiles to oppose the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to create unrest in the building of our nation.

The American imperialists, the leaders in killing people, have never showed any sympathy or concern, on this matter but even consider it as a justified action which agrees with U.S. foreign policy. Concerning the horrible events in Kampuchea, specifically during the whole 3 years under the thumb of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, did the Beijing reactionaries see the death of Kampuchean people, the fall of the Kampuchean nation? Did they hear the cries of the suffering Kampuchean people? Of course they knew and saw, and it was their own work; but did they give any sympathy to the suffering people? So where is the humanity among the imperialists and Beijing reactionaries?

From some of the mentioned incidents, we once again understand more clearly their real intention to use their outcry to drown out cries of the suffering Indochinese people, so that the world would forget the imperialist crimes towards Indochinese people and the Beijing reactionaries' crimes against the Kampuchean people and Vietnamese people. They also want to switch from their battlefield defeats in Kampuchea and Vietnam to a political and foreign affairs struggle with the countries in Indochina to wipe out the influence of the people in the three nations of Indochina who defeated them in their war of aggression in Indochina. Such influence receives praise and sympathy from the justice-loving nations in the world. They hope to make Vietnam change its internal policy by claiming that the Vietnamese policy is inhumane, etc.

Let us ask them about their humanity--is it shameless killing or waging wars of aggression in other countries?

As a matter of fact, Chinese aliens in Vietnam are the same as some Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean who fled their countries. Most of them were instigated by the imperialists and Beijing reactionaries themselves. They try to provoke through propaganda, slander, deceive and twist the facts so that those people would believe them and misunderstand the just policy. They misunderstood the correct leadership of the party and the government of that country, so they fled from the country to serve their schemes of aggression in opposing the countries in Indochina and to halt revolutionary expansion in Southeast Asia and in the world.

B905

CSO: 4207

# THOULAKHOM DISTRICT LITERACY CAMPAIGN REPORTED

## Demographic Data Reported

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 11 Aug 79 p 3

[Excerpt] Except for four districts in the city of Vientiane, Vientiane Province, Thoulakhom District is the first and ranks 24th in the country to have completely wiped out illiteracy.

Thoulakhom District comprises 11 cantons, 81 villages, with a population of 33,980. Among them are 18,638 women and 948 of the Lao Soung ethnic group. At liberation 5,704 persons were illiterate, the majority of whom were women: 3,794 persons. This is the shameful heritage left by the old regime.

## Campaign Described

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Mr Bounheuang Douangmani, chief of Thoulakhom District Administration, every echelon of Thoulakhom District authorities together with the local population, on the afternoon of 7 August, opened a celebration for officially announcing that illiteracy has been wiped out.

Present were Mr Phao Phimphachan, member of the Vientiane Province Guidance Committee and chief of the Vientiane Municipal Administration together with Mr Mouk Phameuang, chief of the Vientiane Province Education Division, and a number of other cadres.

Reports of the representative of responsible education committee revealed that education in that district is in response to the prime minister's order No. 14 January 1977. The schools are set up in every village, from the plains to the mountains. The schools comprise of 386 teachers, mostly youths in 386 units with 5,700 illiterate persons inherited from the old regime; 140 of which are of the Lao Soung ethnic group.

All through this period, they encountered many problems, particularly the teachers with limited cultural levels which hindered their teaching; the lack of teaching equipment; and the lack of textbooks. On top of this was the slanderous propaganda by the enemy. Be that as it may, the district education authorities have been struggling to satisfactorily achieve their goals in wiping out illiteracy as previously projected. The district education department at every echelon like the administrative authorities vigorously mobilized their leading role based on actual conditions. Six hours per week were spent studying. As a result of these efforts 94.07 percent of the population were made literate, thus making the district the first, being the fifth in Vientiane Province, and the 24th in the country to be able to officially proclaim that illiteracy has been wiped out.

On this occasion, Mr Phao Phimphachan expressed his view by first of all praising the efforts of the teachers and the students alike including those authorities at all levels who were able to overcome obstacles to achieve the goals of wiping out illiteracy. He then went on to touch on some problems concerning new responsibilities of our revolution; among these are that ideology and culture should be placed one step ahead. In particular education should be an integral part of every task including the turn toward agricultural cooperatives. In the end he urged all the administrative authorities and the people in the district to increase their strengths in improving the culture in accordance with those laid down by the district education department.

9438

CSO: 4706

## CO-OP MEMBERS TO BE COMPENSATED FOR LAND

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 10 Jul 76 p 3

/Column on 'Questions Answered' on Problems of Agricultural Cooperatives:  
"Rice Fields"/

/Text/ /Question/ How should we solve the problems on farm land?

/Answer/ Problem No 1--When setting up a co-op, every member brings his farm land into it to be used for the coop enterprise. There must be a full discussion in detail as to whether they want to be paid or not. In cases where the land is to be paid for, prices should be set by agreement of the central committee, which consists of 10 to 15 percent of the membership. Attention has to be paid to such questions as: before joining the co-op, did the member invest his labor in opening up new rice land and not yet receive any return from that land? If so, the co-op should pay that member with some amount of labor. Or, before joining the co-op some families might have started their seed beds and ploughing. In such cases the co-op should repay them with labor and rice. Every co-op unit must have a detailed discussion concerning each family and should not just pay them equally for their farm land which might be unfair.

Problem No 2--Besides the farm land brought into the co-op, there are also family gardens, vegetable gardens, fruit orchards or other kinds of trees, small fish ponds which still remain the property of the co-op member as a secondary family economy as before.

Problem No 3--In each area that has perennial plants or special plants such as coffee, tea, other tree, forests or big fish ponds; if a co-op has the conditions to use that land with the member's consent, it can be brought into the co-op. The co-op has to consider, evaluate and control each family's expenses so each family can be compensated reasonably. (The amount of cash considered appropriate would be up to the decision made by the general conference with the consent of the orchard owner.) If the co-op is not ready to work the land it must be left to each member family to take care of it.

Problem No 4--When setting up a co-op, there are cases in which the land's owner gives the land to help the co-op when he moves elsewhere with his family or changes his occupation. The co-op has to see whether the family is sincere, then the co-op may accept the land as part of the co-op.

Problem No 5--Once the co-op is set up, the co-op collects all the land that it has a right to use and operate on. The co-op has to reasonably allot land to each producing unit, based on the number of laborers and amount of production equipment, and not out of proportional balance between the units, basing the decision on the unit's labor so the land allotted might be big or small depending on the capability of each unit to take care of it. In cases which there is land belonging to one co-op situated within land belonging to other co-ops, they might negotiate an exchange. Or if any co-op has enough land for their own labor, it might give land that they have to a co-op close to it without charge.

Referring to some of the problems mentioned above, there must be a discussion to insure rights and benefits from production and harmony in the villages, so there is no disagreement that would let enemies infiltrate us.

/Question/ How can we solve the problem when a co-op member wants to resign?

/Answer/ In case a co-op member wants to resign and take the land back, the co-op has to observe what the co-op did to improve the land, what investment of labor has been made, or whether the land is within the area of the co-op's plan to develop the land. The co-op might exchange it for other land equivalent in area to that of the member's old land. Or the co-op can give him an equivalent amount of land based on the per person share of the co-op but this must insure his standard of living as before.

8905

CSO: 4207



## SLAUGHTER OF LIVESTOCK, COERCION OF CO-OP MEMBERS DISCUSSED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 7 Jul 79 p 2, 3

[Column on 'Letters Answered': "Problems Concerning Co-ops"]

[Text] A letter written to our newspaper signed by "An Agricultural Co-op in Sikhai Canton" says:

1. Some co-op units bought animals from outside and sold them in the market to build a treasury and income for the unit... Each sale made meant that total category one points were awarded. Is this proper?

If it is true the way the letter said, we think it is not right. The party's guidelines do not provide for that way of building capital and income for the co-op treasury. Production of income and raising capital must be based on production first and foremost. When there are plenty of products to be sold, they have to be sold to the state stores where the co-op will buy merchandise or means of production to sell and distribute to the farmers. That means the state stores and the co-op stores are responsible for each other in the most intertwined manner. There must be absolutely no free trade in the market. Otherwise it would not be an agricultural co-op, but a promotion of small business which would have a bad effect on production.

2. Some units have some farm land somewhere else far away, the administrative committee appointed 4-5 people to be stationed there with no rotation. Is this correct?

We think the co-op administrative committee should take another look, be fair and facilitate things by measuring labor, production and morale. The most important thing is to insure justice, benefits and morale. There are some hypothetical cases: one co-op's farm land is connected to another co-op's in a way which causes difficulty in transportation. If so there might be an arrangement to exchange farm land based on whether actual conditions facilitate this.

Some families have only one laborer and are not yet ready to voluntarily become co-op members yet hand over farm land and means of production to the co-op. Would the co-op take the offer and pay for them?

Both should discuss the matter with each other. The procedure adopted must insure harmony, equality and mutual interests, avoiding one sided selfishness. After unanimous agreement, it can be carried out.

4. There is a rumor that when setting up some co-op units, some cadres said that those who would not join would be sent to study at police stations or at /Meueng/ Viengsai, and that that person is waiting for the return of the old regime....

We should be careful and conscious. Sometimes it could be enemies who make such statements. These enemies are trying at all times to make false charges against the new regime to destroy the co-ops and create division in the masses. According to our party's guidelines in setting up a co-op, those who join the co-op must have a sense of self awareness and be truly voluntary with neither direct nor indirect threats. We should observe that when a co-op is set up, there will be documents distributed that the public can study thoroughly. The true revolutionary cadre will never speak threateningly. If some do, we consider that person as having committed the most grave mistake. However, some farm families after having become members, cannot just resign whenever they want to without consideration. Before the resignation there must be a reasonable discussion and unanimous agreement among the members.

5. Leadership: In some localities with co-ops the public has doubts because some cadres say one thing but the radio and the newspaper SIANG PASASON say otherwise. When the public does not understand why, the officials say that the newspapers and radio are not correct. What is the correct situation? Please give us some clarification.

We insist that no matter where in Laos--whether in localities, cities, provinces or at the Central Committee--the practice is by the same party guidelines. The true guidance cadres would bring the documents and resolutions of the Party Central Committee to the newspapers and radio which publicize them everyday. This is the Party's voice. Their duties are to publicize the party's guidelines and policies to the masses. Cadres and the public have the duty to follow the practices presented on the radio and newspapers. If there are some people who say that the radio and newspapers are not correct, they have not grasped the party's guidelines. To arrogantly make a decision alone not only shows that person's awareness, but also shows a division in the mechanism of state power. We think that in every problem and difficulty among the population base, the cadres involved should investigate it together and try to solve it as soon as possible, otherwise it will result in great damage to the co-op movement. At the same time, our enemies will infiltrate and divide us and make up stories. So think before speaking. There should be no talk without responsibility. We are cadres who guide with reason. When the public does not understand it is our responsible to explain, giving reasons, and to listen to their every complaint or misunderstanding, and to try to solve it if we can. If we cannot solve or explain it, we should ask for it to be brought for discussion by the committee and higher level officials. When understood thoroughly, then we should explain to the public. In doing so, we insure that nobody will object to the co-op movement and will voluntarily join with pride when they can see the bright future of the co-op.

## BRIEFS

**SISATTHANAK TRADE**--Last July, store cadres at [Meuang] Sisatthanak District of Vientiane concentrated their attention on their particular tasks in bringing consumer goods, for sale to the people particularly in agricultural cooperatives in their district. The commodities for sale during that period were 26 bottles of fish sauce; over 16 tons of salt; 111 dresses, 1,207 notebooks; 22 pencils and rulers, production tools, such as 22 shovels, 373 spools of thread; 2,799 meters of textiles; 142 cups; 138 cooking pots and earthen pots; 120 spoons; 133 pairs of shoes; 267 bars of soap; 123 bags of coffee; 85 kg of powdered milk, 97 cans of margarine; 50 blankets; 28 bicycle tires and a number of miscellaneous items. These commodities, although small in number, will help living conditions and will boost production of the population in time for the season. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Aug 79 p 1] 9438

**VANG VIENG RICE SALES**--In order to remedy living conditions and to boost production and to be on time for this growing season, the trade department of [Meuang] Vang Vieng District, Vientiane Province, brought 47 tons of rice in mid-July for sale to the people in some areas lacking rice. The sale of rice was concentrated specifically in agricultural cooperatives and 25 villages short of rice because of the field rats and last year's drought. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 8 Aug 79 p 1] 9438

**SAITHANI RICE SALES**--From 20 August 1979 to date our cadres of the [Meuang] Saithani District Foodstuffs Department, Vientiane Province, sold over 45 tons of sticky rice, over 119 tons of flour and a number of consumer goods such as milk, sugar, fish and canned meat for sale to the people in their district. This is remedy and normalize the living conditions of the population during the period when they are concentrating on production. Further, it helps to steadily improve their living conditions. At present, they are thoroughly performing the task of commodity sales. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 28 Aug 79 p 1] 9438

**VIENTIANE CROP PROGRESS**--From June 1979 to the present members of the agricultural coops and peasants in various localities in the Vientiane Municipality and Province have diligently and most urgently concentrated their efforts in planting their wet rice. Although some are hilly, wooded areas where

irrigation is inconvenient, yet those with irrigation systems received full support and were able to achieve their goals on time. According to the figures yet incomplete to date, the members of agricultural cooperatives and farmers in various localities in the Vientiane Municipality and Province have completed transplanting 95 percent of their 71,483 hectares of paddy fields. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 10 Aug 79 p 1] 9438

CSO: 4206

TWO MORE DRILLSHIPS DUE; 4 NOW DRILLING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Oct 79 p 13

[Text] Offshore oil exploration in the country goes into an unprecedented pace this month when two more drillships arrive to join the four that are already drilling in various locations in the Palawan and Visayan seas.

Informed sources disclosed yesterday that the drillship named Diamond Dragon, owned by Diamond Drilling Co. of the United States, is scheduled to arrive middle of this month to fulfill a commitment with Amoco Philippines for the first well in Block 300 of the service contract No. 6.

The area, located near the Boayan field, is held by a consortium headed by Amoco as the operator, Husky Oil, Trans-Asia, Balabac Oil and Philodrill.

Another drillship, named Hakuryu IV, which is of the semi-submersible type, is scheduled to arrive at its drilling location south of Boayan by the end of this month to drill for the Signal consortium. This particular well is located 80 kilometers south of Signal Head well, a dry one, conducted last June by Total Exploration as operator of the Signal group.

Other offshore drillings currently going on are:

--Discoverer III which is drilling for the Salen consortium at the Reed Bank.

The well as of yesterday was down to over 5,000 feet but drilling progress has been held back by bad weather in the area. It is targetted to reach a total of 14,000 feet. Local firms involved in this drilling include Marsteel, Seafrost Petroleum, Pacifica, Imperial and Oriental.

--Penrod drillship, which is drilling for Philipps Petroleum, Pecten Philippines and Philippine Oil Dev. Corp. in northwest Cebu in the Visayan Sea.

--Glomar Concepcion, drilling for Citco consortium which includes Amoco Philippines, Basic Petroleum, Landoil and Oriental.



It is drilling at a site in northeast Palawan.

--Ron Tappmeyer, the jack-up rig that drilled all the re-entry wells and development wells for the Nido oil complex, is preparing for location at its next well code-named IIX-1 located west of southwest Nido which is about two miles from the B platform of the Nido oilfield.

Drilling of this particular well will commence as soon as the jack-up rig is brought into position and the weather clears up.

Another drilling operation but onshore is to start middle of this month in Mindoro island, the first of the three wells scheduled by Interport Resources under its service contract. Using a heli-rig brought by Westburne Drilling of Canada, the group expects to spud in the first well by the middle of this month.

CSO: 4220

## PHILIPPINES

### MARCOS CREATES NEW COTTAGE INDUSTRY BODY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Oct 79 p 36

[Text] To further boost the cottage industry sector, President Marcos has signed a Presidential decree creating a "new Cottage Industries Development Council" with a new membership.

The council will coordinate and integrate all institutional activities related to cottage industries, as well as devise and control a comprehensive supervised credit program for cottage industries.

President Marcos signed the decree amending Executive Order No. 313, which created the original CIDC, during the opening of the 7th National Conference of Cottage Industry Producers and Exporters, sponsored by the Chamber of Cottage Industries in Malacanang last October 4.

The other members are representatives of the Ministry of Human Settlements, Ministry of Labor, National Economic and Development Authority, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Development Bank of the Philippines and the Central Bank.

On the same occasion, the President directed the release of P800 million from out of unexpended funds from appropriation acts since 1975 for loans to cottage industries at low interest.

The presidential decree creating the new CIDC also provides for the creation of a technical staff to be headed by an executive director who shall be appointed by the President upon recommendation of the council.

In the performance of its functions, the council may call upon any official, employe or instrumentality of the government for staff or any other assistance to carry out the purposes of the decree.

The decree says that it is the policy of government "to promote the rapid development of small and medium scale industries to widen the base of participation in the national economic development."

CSO: 4220

## BRIEFS

TEA EXPORTS--Pakistan, which has been Sri Lanka's number one tea buyer in the past years, has cried halt to purchases from this month. In terms of a decree issued by the Pakistan Government, tea imports to Pakistan for the next quarter--October to December, 1979--will have to be made only from Bangladesh. This, in terms of the decree, is in addition to imports of jute and jute goods. From January to June this year alone, Pakistan purchased 13.7 million kilos of tea from Sri Lanka. Second came Iraq with 10.9 million kilos. [Colombo SUN in English 4 Oct 79 p 1 BK]

OIL FROM INDONESIA--Colombo, 15 Oct (AFP)--Sri Lanka has concluded negotiations to buy 360,000 metric tons of crude oil from Indonesia at approximately \$21.09 a barrel, official sources said. The contract is expected to be signed in Jakarta later this month by Sri Lanka's ambassador in Indonesia Mr T. D. S. A. Dissanayake, the sources said. The negotiations were conducted for the "Salawati" brand of crude oil by Mr Dissanayake on behalf of the state-owned Ceylon Petroleum Corporation with the director general of "Pertamina" the Indonesian oil corporation. The oil is expected to be shipped to Sri Lanka in 12 installments of 30,000 tons each. The total consignment represents one-sixth of Sri Lanka's needs annually. This is the first time that Sri Lanka will be importing oil from outside the Middle East. Sri Lanka's regular suppliers of oil are Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait and Libya. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1724 GMT 15 Oct 79 BK]

RICE IMPORT TARGET--Colombo, 10 Oct (AFP)--Sri Lanka will import 300,000 tonnes of rice next year, the government decided today. Of these 200,000 tonnes will be imported from China and 100,000 tonnes from Pakistan, a government spokesman said. The decision was taken at a meeting of the cabinet today to meet any shortfall in local production due to bad weather, he said. Rice purchases from China will be discussed when a trade team from Sri Lanka visits Peking next month to negotiate the renewal of the annual trade protocol between the two countries. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1604 GMT 10 Oct 79 BK]

POLICE COMMANDERS GIVEN MORE AUTHORITY

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Jun 79 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Police Commanders Given Almost the Authority As That Of Regional Commander in-Chief"]

[Text] The Ministry of Interior has authorized police commanders in every region to command directly their responsible agencies, except the Border Patrol Police which is still under the Army Supreme Command.

Yesterday Gen Lek Nongnuee, interior minister, chaired the meeting concerning regional police commands and increasing the police force. Those who attended were Police Gen Chumphol Lohachala, deputy minister, Police Gen Monchai Phankongchuen, director general of the police department, and high ranking police officers including the assistant director general of the police department and the deputy director general of the police department.

After the meeting Police General Chumphol explained to reporters that the meeting approved in principle the authorization of more command authority to regional police commanders.

"That is to command every police agency in their responsible areas, other than the Border Patrol Police which has to follow the Ministry of Defense plans. Other special police forces such as Railway Police, Forestry Police, Water Transportation Police, and Highway Patrol Police can be given direct orders without going through their chain of command."

This is to speed up their work. Police General Chumphol also stated that the meeting also considered the increase of police force from the present level of 1 policeman per 750 people to 1 per 500, but the meeting was to reach an agreement in principle and it will be reconsidered.

Police Lt Gen Slang Rernruj, assistant director general of the police department who also attended the meeting explained that: "the increased authority to the regional police commanders makes them equivalent to the regional commander in-chief," and "as for the increase of police forces, the minister did not approve, but asked for reconsideration because the Minister is not satisfied with the explanation."

Police General Monchai Phankongchuen explained that the result of the meeting would increase the work load of all four regional headquarters.

"Concerning the problem of bandits in the south, the task force has been set up. Since there are continuous incidents the police must suppress them completely," said the director general of the police department.

8905

CSO: 4207



FARMERS' FEDERATION HEAD ASSASSINATED, POLICE TO INVESTIGATE

Family Reports Threats

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 24 Jul 79 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Farmers' Leader Assassinated; Police Claim Meddling in Politics"]

[Text] Head of the Farmers' Federation of Thailand assassinated; daughter gets shrug from police who accused the assassinated of 'meddling in politics'; prior to the incident the assassinated had been threatened by police and administrative officials to stay out of politics; daughter was afraid father had been killed, like other farmer leaders, without justice being done.

Mr Preecha Piamphongsan, an economics instructor at Chulalongkorn University disclosed to SIAM RAT that on July 22 the daughter (name unknown) of Chamrat Muangyan, Chairman of the Farmers' Federation of Thailand who resides at Map Khao Tom Village, Ban Khai District of Rayong Province, met him at his residence to tell him that her father had been assassinated. The following is her account of the incident:

On the night of Saturday, July 21, at around 2100 hours, Mr Chamrat was shot point blank by an unknown number of men, who immediately disappeared, while he was on his way home with his wife. He was shot at such close range that his face was unrecognizable.

Upon receiving the news, at 2300 hours Mr Chamrat's daughter rushed to the Ban Khai police station to inform the authorities. The police listened indifferently and implied that the assassinated was 'meddling in politics'. It was not until the following morning that the police inspected the scene and repeatedly mentioned Mr Chamrat's involvement in politics.

"The villagers are very frightened by the incident and we are not sure whether the weapon used was an M-16 or a pistol to have deformed the face so unrecognizably. His wife did not dare to let her daughter see it," said Mr Preecha.

He further said that prior to the assassination, i.e. around July 14-15, a number of students from Thammasat University made surveys before going to the Volunteers for Rural Development Camp. They were taken to several places by Mr Chamrat who showed them what the problems were. This caused some resentment among local officials. Since 14 October 1973, Chamrat was active in helping farmers until 6 October 1976 when he was detained for 7 months on charges of being a danger to society. When released at the beginning of 1978 he continued his activities helping farmers seek justice, which increased official displeasure.

"His daughter told me that on Friday night before the incident, senior police and administrative officials whose names I can't recall had threatened Mr Chamrat to stay clear of politics, otherwise his life would be in danger. Mr Chamrat himself had also told me a few months ago that he suspected that his life was being threatened, but I didn't think it would happen this soon," Mr Preecha added sadly.

Mr Chamrat's daughter thinks that the matter will fade away. She pleaded for justice saying that she didn't want her father to die like a dog beside the road. The family feels that he died in vain, just like more than 20 farmer leaders who had been killed in the past."

"Mr Chamrat's assassination will create a great impact and the government must act in order to bring justice in the case. If it fails to act, it is permitting a group of people to be above the law, and is insincere. If it is sincere, it will surely apprehend the killers." said Mr Preecha.

Mr Warin Wonghanchao, chairman of the Economics Faculty of Chulalongkorn University reported that it was a horrible thing. For a long time the leader had been crying for justice but the national authorities never made an investigation to uncover the perpetrators. This time the government must prove to the people that it will fight for farmers and consecrate its announcement that this is the Year of the Farmer. It must not let him die for nothing as before.

As for Mr Chamrat Muangyan's background, he was one of four leaders of the Farmer's Federation of Thailand which was formed in 1974. He played a significant role, along with Mr Chai Wangtaku, Mrs Intha Sribunruen and Mr Rod Thani, in seeking justice for farmers.

Mr Chamrat was elected chairman of the federation from 1975-1976. On October 6, 1976, he was arrested on charges of being a danger to society and imprisoned for 7 months, getting out in the beginning of 1978. He never stopped campaigning, moving about lecturing on the farmers' poverty. His last lecture at Thammasat University was on the issue of Vietnamese refugees. He and Mr Preecha Pimphongsan coauthored a book entitled "The Path of Thai Farmers."

Of those who founded the Federation, Mr Rod Thani and Mrs Intha Sribunruen were assassinated while Mr Chai Wangtaku escaped this fate and has since joined the struggle with the Communist Party of Thailand.

Mr Rod Thani, 68, was elected chairman of the Farmers' Federation of Thailand in 1974. He, his wife and a cousin were assassinated one night in July 1978 in a field hut located between Phu Khiew Valley and Phy Laen Kha, Mai Huai Khontha Village of Kutchumsaeng Sub-district, Nong Buadaeng District, Chaiyaphum Province.

As for Mr [as published] Intha Sribunruen, head of the Northern Farmers' Federation and vice chairman of the Farmers' Federation of Thailand, he was assassinated in July 1975 at his shop-house in Saraphi District of Chiang Mai Province.

#### Police Promise Investigation

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 27 Jul 79 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Police Director General Orders Thorough Investigation by Suppression Division"]

[Text] Monchai orders Suppression Division, in conjunction with Special Branch, to investigate assassination of the farmers leader and report constantly. Chamrat's wife comes to Bangkok to demand justice. Thammasat University Rector immediately cancelled all debate on the assassination.

Police General Monchai Phankhongchuen, Director General of the National Police Department granted an interview to SIAM RAT regarding the assassination of Mr Chamrat Muangyan, chairman of the Farmers' Federation of Thailand. He said that he had ordered Police Major General Sa-nguan Khlongchai, commander of the Suppression Division to assign deputy commander-level police officers, in conjunction with Special Branch officers and local police to carry out a thorough investigation of the assassination of Mr Chamrat Muangyan since he was the chairman of the Farmers' Federation and since this year is the Year of the Farmer. Results of the investigation must be reported constantly to the Director General.

Yesterday, July 26, Mrs Ranong Muangyan, wife of Mr Chamrat arrived in Bangkok to appeal through SIAM RAT concerning the assassination, which is as follows:

At 1600 hours on Saturday, July 21, Police Capt Banlue Sawangchaeng, an Investigating officer of Pluak Daeng Police Station, Mr Praphan (surname unknown), Pluak Daeng District Officer, Mr Sa La-ngun, assistant village chief of Khlong Nam Daeng Village and a principal of Wat Khlong Nam Daeng School, and another deputy district officer, met with Mr Chamrat at his daughter's residence in order to inquire about a number of students conducting surveys for village development. These visitors asked Mr Chamrat whether he knew who had brought students to the village and whether any assistance was provided the students. Mr Chamrat replied that it was a Thai custom to help each other. The visitors were not pleased with Mr Chamrat's reply and responded with loud threats and questioned the validity of his position as chairman of the Farmers' Federation of Thailand, asking him how he got appointed to such a position, as well as asking other questions.

Mrs Ranong further recounted her story that the visitors left Mr Chamrat at 1800 hours. Later she and her husband paid a visit to some monks at a temple 500 meters from the house. They left the temple at 2000 hours to pick up some belongings at their daughter's residence before walking 1 kilometer home.

On the way home they were ambushed by more than two criminals. One of them shot Mr Chamrat point blank with an M-16 rifle in the face, killing him instantly.

Meanwhile, the Thammasat University Student Club had scheduled a public debate on democracy and the people's livelihood to be held today (July 27) at 1600 hours with Mrs Ranong as guest speaker to recount the story on her husband's assassination. However, the university rector, Mr Praphat Uaichai yesterday abruptly cancelled the discussion without giving any reasons.

#### Suspect Arrested

Bankkok SIAM RAT in Thai 28 Jul 79 p 12

[Article: "Wife of Head of Farmers' Federation Recounts Story"]

[Excerpt] Mrs Ranong Muangyan, wife of Mr Chamrat Muangyan, chairman of the Farmers' Federation of Thailand who was mercilessly assassinated, disclosed to SIAM RAT that she did not believe that Mr Wichian Chaemsi, now under arrest, killed her husband because the two men were intimate friends. Neither did she believe that the two did not get along as alleged by the police.

"I visited Wichian and asked him how much he recieved for killing my husband. All he did was cry and swore that he would rather go to hell or be executed if he had really killed my husband. He swore that he was wrongly accused of the assassination," she said.

Mrs Ranong said she definitely believed that the assassination was only a political case because her husband had no personal enemies, aside from his seeking justice for farmers.

"I am appealing for justice. I don't want to see him die for nothing because dozens of people have died in the home but the police have never arrested anyone. I do not believe the killing was personal; it was political. Before his arrest for what the police call rehabilitation, he was told to stay away from politics or else he would be in worse shape. I don't know what to do except appeal for justice," she said.

Police Major General Sa-nguan Khlongchai disclosed to SIAM RAT that he did not have more background information than what was in the newspaper. He said he would have to thoroughly study the case before assigning any deputy commander-level officers to carry out the investigation as ordered by the Director General of the Police Department.

At 1900 hours yesterday the Thammasat University Student Club held a memorial service on campus for Mr Chamrat, where approximately 1,000 students, as well as Mr Chamrat's wife and two children, attended the ceremony.

The still-grieving Mrs Ranong received student donations at the ceremony.

9013

CSO: 4207



INCREASED THAI-PRC TRADE NOTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "China Sold 200,000 Tons of Crude Oil to Thailand and Bought Products 700 Million Baht in Exchange"]

[Text] Thai-Chinese trade is active again. China agreed to sell 200,000 tons more oil to Thailand, and also bought more than 700 million Baht in Thai commodities. Mr Ob said to save the government expenses, we did not have to send the delegates to China.

Mr Ob Vasurat, minister of commerce revealed that China asked to buy rice and mung beans from Thailand. At present both sides agreed and signed the trade agreement, i.e., Thailand will sell another 100,000 tons of rice and 20,000 tons of shiny-skinned mung beans and 2,000 tons of black-skinned mung beans. These three commodities would be about 706 million Baht.

As for the delivery, it is agreed in the treaty that the rice is to be sold FOB at US \$250 per ton, and will be delivered as follows: 20,000 tons in July, 20,000 tons in August, 10,000 tons in September, 10,000 tons in November, 20,000 tons in December, and the last shipment of 20,000 tons in January 1980.

For black-skinned mung bean, the agreed-upon price is FOB US \$370 per ton and will be delivered this month and July. For the shiny-skinned mung beans, at the agreed-upon FOB price of US \$401 per ton, 10,000 tons will be delivered during October and December of this year, and the remaining 10,000 tons will be delivered during January and February next year.

As for the purchase of crude oil to be used in the country, Mr Ob said the Ministry of Commerce just received the confirmation from the government of the People's Republic of China that they will sell another 200,000 tons of crude oil to Thailand, in addition to 600,000 tons agreed on by the old treaty signed this year for a total of 800,000 tons. But the price is not set. In this case he will invite Chinese trade delegates, through the ambassador, to negotiate in Thailand. There is no need for us to send our trade representatives while we need to economize on expenses.

Before this, China agreed to sell crude oil to Thailand in the long term as follows: 600,000 tons in 1979; 800,000 to 1 million tons in 1980 and about 1 million to 1.2 million tons in 1981.

8905

CSO: 4207

LIGNITE TO BE USED IN PLACE OF OIL

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 27 Jun 79 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Use Lignite to Generate Electricity in Place of Oil"]

[Text] A commission on oil problems approved the use of lignite in place of oil. The Ministry of Commerce will explain why refineries reduced the amount of oil allocated to gas stations. Chartchai Chunhawan stated that foreign merchant ships partly responsible, since they transported a lot of oil out of the country.

Maj Gen Chartchai Chunhawan, the chairman of the commission on oil problems told the reporters after the commission's meeting, that the production manager of the electricity authority and the director general of the Factories Department, Ministry of Industry, were invited to explain the facts on oil usage. In addition, it was agreed to use lignite instead of oil to produce electricity, because Thailand has lignite adequate for 20-25 years. At present there are two electric plants that use lignite. It has been agreed to build two more.

As for the gas stations' complaint that the oil refineries reduced the oil supply to 30-50 percent, Major General Chartchai stated that the Ministry of Commerce was asked to investigate and to provide figures and patterns in oil usage. There will be another meeting today (27 June), because the shortage might be caused by a hoarding, since the imported crude oil ordered is quite sufficient.

Major General Chartchai said: "The important problem is that the government has set up a petroleum project, but has no responsible person in charge, so there is no direct control of oil, which has been a mistake from the beginning. Finally there is a problem of no one being responsible. One more thing that we overlooked is foreign merchant ships docking and buying our oil at a cheap price."

Mr Thangyod Jittavira, a representative from Supanburi and a commission member, stated that the oil problems arise because the government's slow response to the situations.

8905

CSO: 4207

## THAILAND

### BRIEFS

**OIL SHALE IN NORTHEAST**--Results of Oil Shale Survey in Northeast: There is not less than 2,500 million tons of oil shale adequate for 12 years and cheaper than oil. Mr Pisut Suthat Na Ayuthaya, director general of the department of Geological Resources, Ministry of Industry, told reporters about the northeast oil shale survey results. Since 1974 to the present the survey has drilled 156 holes or approximately 86,000 feet, or about 26 km, covering about 550 square km. Oil shale was found in 220 square km, or about 140,000 rai. Of 20,000 samples of oil shale obtained, 15,000 have been analyzed. The director general continued, saying that the analyses were expected to be finished and reports would be submitted to the government by the end of September. From the analyses, there are not less than 2,500 million tons, which if refined would yield 750 million barrels. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 16 Jun 79 p 2] 8905

**PER CAPITA INCOME FIGURES**--Within 5 years per capita income has increased and average of 10.8 percent, but per capita expenditures has increased 12.8 percent. People living in Bangkok earned 6.14 times more than northeastern people who had the least income. Mr Krit Sombatsiri, secretary-general of the National Economic and Social Development Commission, announced that during the last 5 years (1973-1977), Thai per capita income increased 10.8 percent whereas expenditures increased 12.8 percent. In 1974 per capita expenditures increased the most, 25.04 percent, because of inflation caused by the OPEC oil price increase. As for per capita income in each region, Mr Krit stated that people in the northeast had the lowest income due to the low rate of expansion of products and the high rate of increase in population. For example, in 1973 the northeastern people had less income than people in Bangkok who earned 6.14 times as much, which was increased to 6.54 times in 1977. The Secretary-General said: "Nationally, in 1977, the average income in the northeast was 3,499 Baht; in the north--5,564 Baht; in the south--8,608 Baht; in the central region--12,414 Baht; and in Bangkok--22,869 Baht." [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 18 Jun 79 pp 1, 12] 8905

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

**2 NOV 79**

---

W8